The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS.

THE SUGAR TRUST PLAYING A TARIFF GAME.

The Country Will not Learn What the McKinley Cuban Policy is to be Until Sometime in July.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The sugar trust is playing a shrewd tariff game to get what it wants while pretending to the contrary, and it is bound to win.

The original Dingley sugar schedule, which gives the trust an increase of four cents on each hundred pounds over what it now receives on ninety-six degree sugar, is all the trust expected to gee from the beginning. In the first Senate schedule, the increase was made nine cents and in the schedule which was last week adopted by the Senate, the increase was put at ten cents a hundred pounds. When the bill goes to conference, the House will insist upon its sugar schedule being adopted, with the chances in favor of succeeding. Then it will be announced with a great flourish of trumpets by Republicans that the sugar trust has been knocked out, while the members of the trust will chuckle over having got as much as they expected to get, besides having made a lot of money by speculating in sugar stock while the several schedules were pending. That's the game. Of course the trust would gladly take the ten cents a hundred increase given in the Senate schedule, or anything between that and the four cents of the House schedule that the House conferees can be persuaded to give, but it does'nt really expect to get more than four cents, which added to the thirty-seven cents it now gets, will give it forty-one cents a hundred. As its profits have been $25,000,000 with thirty-seven cents, it will be seen that it is not playing for a small stake even to get the increase of four cents a hundred.

It will probably be the middle of July or later, before the country is allowed to learn officially what the McKinley Cuban policy is to be, as it is now stated that the new policy is to be inaugurated by negotiations to be opened by General Stewart L. Woodford, the new Minister to Spain, as soon as he arrives at Madrid, and he does not expect to start until the first of July. Before he gets to Madrid, ex-Congressman Aldrich, of Ill., the gentleman who, notwithstanding the backing of Czar Reed has been turned down by Mr. McKinley in four or five instances will be nominated to succeed General Fitz Lee as Consul-General to Cuba. If there is any truth in current talk, Mr. McKinley's policy will be more popular in Spain than in Cuba.

There was some talk of a caucus of Democratic Senators to adopt a resolution to oppose the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, but so many Democratic Senators have said that they would not be bound by a caucus, because they intend voting for the treaty, that the idea has been abandoned. There will be less Democratic opposition to the treaty when the Senators have had an opportunity to learn the sentiments of their constituents.

The Democrats won a tariff victory, although it will probably only be temporary, when Senator Vest's amendment putting straw matting, plain jute fabrics, burlaps, and cotton bagging on the free list was adopted.

Senator Morgan continues to take an occasion shot at Czar Reed's idlers. His latest was a pointed reference to a "legislative body that used to sit at the National Capitol, about two hundred feet from us." He added that the members of this body were now men of leisure, meeting only twice a week, in accordance with a rule of their own adoption and in defiance of the Constitution.

Mr. F. Wolft, president of an Iron Shipbuilding Company, at Portland, Oregon, who is now in Washington, says of the political situation in his section: "If an election were held now for President, the whole Pacific slope would vote for Bryan over any man the Republicans could name. It was a hard struggle to hold Oregon in line last year, but today it would be impossible."

The Civil Service Commission is investigating charges preferred against Public Printer Palmer, who has been making removals of Democrats and in every case, giving their places to Republicans. Inasmuch as Palmer would not have dared to act without the consent of Mr. McKinley, at whose pleasure the Civil Service Commissioners hold their places, there is little probability that the investigation will amount to anything practical.

After the acquittal of the sugar trust kings by Washington Courts, nobody was surprised that the two newspaper correspondents who were under indictment for contempt, were also acquitted. In fact, the only surprising thing about the whole business was that Broker Chapman was convicted and compelled to serve even his easy sentence in jail. It is difficult for the lay mind to comprehend how he could be guilty and all the others innocent.

The New York World succinctly summarises certain ominous facts concerning Hawaii in the following paragraphs:

1. It has the largest leper colony in the world.

2. Only 3,200 of its 109,000 inhabitants are enfranchised or have any civil rights.

3. Only men of wealth can be members of the upper house of its legislature.

4. This upper house has the making of the president, and, contrary to the usage of every civilized country, has the absolute control of the purse-strings.

5. Its finances are in hopeless confusion, because the rich men who constitute the government refuse to tax themselves.

6. Ten-elevenths of its products is sugar, raised on fifty-two plantations owned by about 100 men and worked by 50,000 coolies and semi-slaves.

7. Every great power in Europe and Japan have refused flatly to even consider a proposition to annex the island.

8. The only hope of the present government is annexation to the United States, which would thereby guarantee the ruling class in the lands it has stolen and give it fresh and larger opportunities for thieving.

9. There are less than 3,000 men, women and children of American birth or ancestry.

10. There are more than 35,000 Chinese and Japanese contract laborers, the only sort of labor that can be induced to work on the plantations.

11. The islands have reached the height of their possible development. There is little room for colonists and no opportunity for them, as everything worth having has been gobbled up.

12. If the United States take the islands appropriation bills expending hundreds of millions will be rushed through congress. And all of this money will be wasted.

Private Postal Cards not Allowed.

From the large number of inquiries now being received by the postoffie department there seems to be a general belief that congress has authorized the issue and use of private postal cards, mailable at one cent rate of postage. This belief is unfounded. The department has called the attention of all postmasters to this fact, and has notified them that no law has been enacted on the subject, so that the private mailing cards, bearing written messages, when deposited in the mails are still subject to postage at the letter rate.

Reduced Rates via P. R. R

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of persons desiring to take advantage of the National Holiday on the Fourth of July, it will sell excursion tickets between all stations on its line east of and including Pittsburg and Erie; except that tickets will not be sold to or from points north or east of Philadelphia nor to and from points north of the line Harrisburg to Erie. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on July 2, 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to return until July 6, 1897, inclusive. june24-2t

Watch for This Fellow.

A flim flammer worked his game at Williamsport the other day and cleared ten dollars. He entered Owens' five and ten cent store, purchased a five cent article and offered a ten dollar bill in payment. When the change was handed back he discovered that he had five cents and threw that down instead. At the same time he shoved the ten dollars in change and his own bill forward in a bunch and asked for a twenty dollar bill. He got it. The man is described as being five feet, nine or ten inches tall, weighing about 150 pounds, wore a black derby hat and dark clothes, and had a dark mustache with the ends turned up.

Only so it Comes.

A Chicago paper says: "Dont expect prosperity to come back with a jump," whereupon an eastern exchange replies: "We won't. If she enters with a glide; if she moseys in on one leg; nay if she even sashays forward on her surcingle, or waltz gently forward on her ears; we'll welcome her and push the dust off the best seat in the house for her to sit on. It don't make one bit of difference how she comes, but the whenness of her coming is a matter of much interest."

The number of candidates for admission to State College, examined at Bellefonte the other day, was the largest ever known. The indications now are that the freshman class next

TYRONE STORM SWEPT.

A Fierce Storm of Wind, Rain and Hail on Saturday.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *News* gives the following account of the great storm that passed over that place Saturday afternoon:

"One of the greatest hail storms that ever passed over Tyrone struck us in a cyclonic style on last Saturday afternoon. For a half hour before the clouds seemed to hover around the top of the Alleghenies and sweep along Brush mountain with heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning and some even thought it would pass over Tyrone without damage because no rain had yet fallen. The two nines from the banking institutions of Tyrone were on the ball field and the game had been called and a large crowd of people applauded the players as they went to bat and field. A flash of lightning and a peal of thunder that must have been heard in China rolled down from the top of the mountain, and fairly shook the Central city. The ball field was deserted in a few minutes and little children hugged their mothers closely as great black clouds rolled over the town, and opened their batteries of great sheets of water and hail stones some of which were fully as large as eggs. On the east side of Pennsylvania avenue, commencing at the railroad station, the houses looked as if an army had invaded the town and placed a cannon filled with grape shot and cannister before them and discharged them at the windows. The railroad station had thirty-six lights broken and the Ward House windows looked as though they had been attacked by a mob. One horse was knocked down by the huge hail stones and the streets looked like a December scene. Women cried when they looked at their flower beds, and little children wondered why the Good Man sent such storms over the land. The storm also demolished Sprankle's big barn, west of town. The stock was barely gotten out before the cyclone struck it, and the thunder raved amid it all, making the stoutest hearts beat more rapidly, for none knew where or when it was going to end. But God ruled the storm, and he stayed it as if by magic, for it went away as gently as a cooing dove."

Out of Meat.

Meat is going up. That is one of the results of a short-sighted policy on the part of the farmer. When hard times began to pinch him he took it into his head that the country was going to the dogs, and immediately he commenced to dispose of his sheep and his cattle. Now, when the hard times are giving way to a renewed era of industry, it is discovered that the cattle and the sheep on the ranges and farms are not sufficient to supply the demand. In 1892 there were in the United States 37,651,700 cattle, not including milch cows. Last year there were but 32,085,000, a decrease of 5,600,000, although the population of the country in those five years had increased not less than 6,000,000. The swine of the country declined in the same time from 52,398,000 to 42,842,000, and the sheep from 44,938,000 to 38,298,000.—*Chronicle Telegraph.*

A Human Pincushion.

Jennie Fessler is a pretty fourteen-year-old girl who resides at Mt. Carmel with her parents. Some time ago it was discovered that she was in the habit of piercing her forearms with needles and leaving the sharp and dangerous obstacles in her flesh. The girl's parents took her to Dr. Millard and the physician extracted twenty-one needles from one of her arms. The girl says she has over one hundred more in her flesh and the physician will be asked to extract those also.

Miss Galbraith, a Boalsburg young lady, we regret to learn, is overtaken by mental derangement and it was necessary to take her to the Danville asylum. Religious excitement is supposed to be one cause of her unfortunate condition.

Applicants for the Schools.

The teachers have not yet been elected for the schools at this place, for the coming term. There is no reason why we should not have good instrustors as the schooi board have an unlimited supply of good material from which to make a selection. Fifteen persons have already handed in applications for the different schools.

They Grew Tired.

Clinton county people grew tired of discovering oil in all the holes and swamps and have turned their attention to discovering gold. In the meantime the oil will remain in the ground and wait until the gold has been made up into bricks and sold to the innocents who purchase stock in the several enterprises.

TOOK FRENCH LEAVE.

Prisoners Escape from Bellefonte Jail.

By picking the locks in their cell doors and then tunneling through a thick wall of stone James McCormick and William Hanna made their escape from the Bellefonte jail early on Tuesday morning.

The News gives these particulars: These prisoners were locked in separate cells on the second floor of the jail, but sometime during the night McCormick picked the lock in his cell door and made his way into the corridor and picked the lock into Hanna's cell. Then with an iron bar, which they had found in another prisoner's cell and which was used around the jail, they succeeded in prying out several of the large stones around the cell window, making a hole about two feet square. Then, by tying blankets together, they lowered themselves to the ground in the jail yard, but had a stone wall ten or fifteen feet high to scale before gaining their freedom. By means of some loose boards they gained the roof of an out-house, then in the same manner scaled the high wall, and dropping on the other side made their escape.

Their escape was not known until morning when the turnkey went to give them their breakfast.

Sheriff Cronister at once made efforts for their recapture. They were in jail awaiting their trial at August term for robbing the tailor shop of Charles McClelland.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Breezy News Items from Across the Country.

Annie Ferringer, Mary Moyer and Jacob Royer were guests at the home of Fred Moyer Sunday.

F. P. Floray and sister Ida attended the K. L. C. E. convention at Lemont the other week.

Squire Houseman filled the appointments of Rev. Rhoads at Lemont, Linden Hall and Bethany, Sunday a week ago.

Chas. Miller, of Jersey Shore, is visiting his mother and brother Wm. who are living with Wm. Grossman. He expects to spend part of the summer in our vicinity.

Andrew Jordon has a large crop of strawberries; he picked ten bushels on Monday.

Ezra Ripka who had been working on a lumber job in Cambria county, returned home a week ago.

Fred Moyer, of Penn Hall, visited his brothers Henry and John last week.

George Jordan is sporting a fine new buggy, horse and harness.

J. W. Ishler intends putting up a new dwelling house. He had bought the Ishler property but threw it up, and will build.

John Wert and Daniel Rossman and lady friends attended commencement at State College Wednesday last.

Jacob Royer and Kritzer, of Brush valley, were guests sf John Royer over Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Childrens' service at Sprucetown Sunday.

J. B. Lee has his new house under roof, he intends having it ready to move into till fall.

Emmet Jordan has not yet given up going west; he intends going to Ill.

Wm. Rockey is wearing a broad smile over the arrival of a young huckster.

Lloyd Kerlin is rejoicing over the arrival of a young daughter. It was just what he was wishing for.

Andy Korman and wife, O. T. Korman and wife, Squire Grenoble, and W. E. Smith, of Spring Mills, attended a law suit at Squire Housemans on Saturday.

C. E. McClellan, student at C. P. College, New Berlin, is home for the summer vacation.

Misses Blanche Houseman and Emma Swartz visited in Union and Snyder counties, and attended commencement at C. P. College, New Berlin. They were the guests of A. E. Gobble, D. D.; they returned Thursday, and report having a fine time.

Mrs. Rowe, daughter of David Young, of near Colyer, and her daughter, Mrs. Barnhart, of Michigan, are visiting friends in our community.

Calvin Bottorf has been on the sick list the past few weeks but is improving.

LINDEN HALL.

Visitors Who Have Been Among Us the Past Week.

James Swabb is on the sick list; we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Mary Lee, of Boalsburg, is visiting with her many friends in and around town.

Mr. Yearick and wife and son Boyd, of Nittany Hall, visited Mrs. Yearick's sister, Mrs. Henry Zeigler and [illegible] last week.

[illegible] Theologic[illegible]

the town and community on Tuesday with a very excellent book entitled "Grand-fathers Bible Stories."

Miss Maggie Swabb, who had been staying with her grandfather for some time has left for home at Pine Grove Mills.

All the crops in this section look very promising.

The hum of the mower, the swish of the scythe and the merry laugh and chatter of the cherry pickers, is a sure sign that summer is here.

Edgar and Charles Zeigler, of Pleasant Gap, are spending the haymaking season with their grandparent, Henry Zeigler.

Master Leslie Noll, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of his uncle, John Davis.

Mrs. Wion, of Zion, who has passed her four score years, and is still a good example of health, is visiting her many friends in this community.

OAK HALL.

Happenings of the Past Week in thas Busy Town.

A great many of our people attended the picnic at Pine Grove Friday and report a pleasant time.

John Horner and wife, of Tusseyville, were guests of George Horner last week.

Sidney Rossman transacted business at this place Friday.

L. O. Korman, of Bellefonte, was in town Wednesday.

Andrew Korman and wife, of Farmers Mills, visited Daniel Korman last week.

David Glasgow, of Tusseyville, transacted business in town Tuesday.

The farmers know where they can get the best bargains and are coming daily to I. C. Korman's implement store, where they can get all kinds of implements and repairs.

Mrs. Thomas Gramley, of this place, spent a few days visiting friends about Bellefonte last week.

Wm. Stamm and wife, of near Bellefonte, were guests of Charles Stamm Tuesday.

ALL AROUND.

Local Notes of Interest from all Sections.

Well, Wednesday morning started in warm; how glad the corn will be for a chance to stretch up and show itself.

We have seen persons from all parts of the county and are informed the corn is unusually small. Only a favorable season from this on will ensure a good corn crop.

On Jacob Bottorf's farm at Lemont, there were six loads of hay hauled in last week already. Many began mowing grass this week.

C. H. Breon, who recently moved into the Hewitt property in this place, this week flits to Millheim.

Thomas Williams, a respected citizen of Lemont, died last week. He was a Christian and a good neighbor.

Hay-making is on tap, and the crop will be a full one. "The longest day" does not come in any more as the opening day for hay-making as in days of yore.

The annual picnic of the Grangers will be held at Grange Park, Centre Hall, from the 13th to the 18th of September.

The complaint of the corn being backward comes from all parts of the county and from other counties. Too much cool weather is the cause.

Sando, the tailor, has lately been receiving new instructions in cutting men's suits, under Mr. D. W. A. Belford, of Milton, a well-known master in that branch of tailoring.

The wife of Harry Boop of Axeman, died on 11, aged 22 years, leaving a husband and two children. She was buried Sunday afternoon following, at Shiloh.

Mrs. Martha Odenkirk desires to notify those boys who maliciously at night break holes in her board walk, are in danger of being prosecuted to the full extent of the law on repetition of the offense. Boys, don't be guilty of such conduct.

The king of Siam is on his way to the United States. If he comes to Centre Hall we will show him the Reporter office, the splendid water works, the fine churches, saw and planing mills, wheel works, introduce him to our theologians, and set up the lemonade for him.

Lawn Party.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss Florence Rhone, west of town, gave a lawn party in honor of her friend Miss Emma Hill, of Wichita, Kansas. Quite a number of the young ladies from town were among the invited guests. The afternoon was spent in a most delightful manner, after which tea was served on the lawn.

Festival.

The Union Sunday school will hold a festival at or near the Union church, Saturday evening, July 27. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake, cand[illegible] banana[illegible] mmer drink[illegible] etc.,

Local and Outside Dashes.

We are informed the hay crop in the stonemill section will be better than in this side the valley.

There were sharp frosts in some sections of our county on Monday morning.

A new building is being erected by Wm. Pealer, near the foot log, at Spring Mills, to accommodate the new post-master, J. D. Long, with an office for Uncle Sam's mails.

The laurel is in unusually fine bloom on our mountain sides, and there are thousands of acres covered as by millions of bouquets.

One day last week Thomas Evers of Hecla was stricken with paralysis, his right side being rendered completely helpless. He is an old soldier.

Saturday evening's damaging hail storm up at Tyrone, sent a chilly atmosphere through this section on Sunday night.

The Republican post-office fight is beginning to liven up now in Centre and other counties.

Since Bellefonte is to have a corncob pipe factory, can't some of our enterprising monied men keep Centre Hall even by erecting a clothes pin or wooden ham factory?

New York had a frost Sunday night and farmers are fearful that crops are ruined. From other parts come similar reports.

Mrs. A. S. Bierley, of Gregg twp., who for a number of weeks was dangerously laid up from rheumatism, is able to be about again.

Philipsburg—always does all things well—will celebrate the 5th of July in true patriotic style. There will be fire works, amusements and lots of fun.

The Republican state convention is called to meet at Harrisburg, August 26, to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and Auditor General.

On Monday of last week the Irvin House at Lock Haven changed hands by Hon. Woods Caldwell retiring from business life and C. W. Reed, of Kittanning, taking his place. Landlord Caldwell is a very genial man and will be greatly missed by the patrons of that popular house.

Saturday, July 3rd, there will be a big time at Hecla park. The Undine Fire Company will hold full license down there during that day and an interesting program has been arranged. The Undines are a whole souled set and know how to squirt out a fire.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

What Prophet Foster Has to Say About the Coming Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the west of the Rockies country by the close of the 25th, great central valleys 26th to 28th and eastern states 29th. A warm wave will cross the west of the Rockies country about the 24th, great central valleys 26th, and the eastern states 28th. A cool wave will cross the west of the Rockies country about the 27th, great central valleys the 29, and eastern states July 1. The temperature of the week ending June 19 will average about normal in the great central valleys and the gulf states, above normal in the South Atlantic states. The rainfall of the week will be generally below normal and in the southern states, middle Mississippi valley, lower Ohio valley and the Missouri valley dry weather will cause fears of damages to crops by drouth.

It Will be a Deep Hole

The stockholders of the Clinton County Gas and Oil company have decided to drill the Gallagher township well to a depth of 3,600 feet before "shooting" it. The men who are interested in the well are confident that oil will be found and as soon as the new stem for the drill arrives will resume drilling. The shooting of the well will be an interesting operation and will no doubt attract many people to the new oil field.

Poisonous Ivy in Cemeteries.

In a recent case in the supreme court in Brooklyn a lot owner recovered $3,500 damages against the Cypress Hill Cemetery association for injuries received by being poisnedo by ivy growing wild in the cemetery. Justice Dickey, in charging the jury said that every year thousands of people visited the cemetery, and that it was the duty of the officials to remove the poisonous vines.

Dog Law.

A decision affecting many people is that handed down by the United States supreme court in the case of a man who sued a raiload company for killing his dog. The court held that dogs are not considered in the same class with cattle, sheep, and other do[illegible]

THE NEWS.

One hundred and twenty operatives of the Apsley Rubber Company, most of whom were from the stitching department, struck on account of the alleged failure of the management to keep an agreement.

Secretary Alger has consented to grant a hearing to J. S. Clarkson, the president of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, upon the application of the company for permission to change its plans for the bridge, which indirectly affects the entire bridge franchise.

In Minneapolis, the jury, in the case of Alderman Dickinson, charged with accepting a bribe from the Penny Press for securing the contract for city printing, disagreed and was discharged.

At Canandalgua, N. Y., George Wilson, a halfbred, was convicted of manslaughter in killing George Green Blanket, a Seneca Indian, on the Cattaragus reservation last December. Wilson was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of $25.

A convention of retail wall paper dealers will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on June 29. An effort will be made to form the entire retail wall paper trade of the United States and Canada into one association. It is also proposed that the retail dealers form an international organization.

Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, relinquished the command of the Government torpedo station to Lieut.-Commander Thomas C. McLean. Commander Converse has been 4½ years in that position.

Fire destroyed the plant of the St. Louis Curled Hair Company, at the foot of Brennan avenue. The loss is placed at $50,000.

At Salem, Mass., the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills posted notices to the effect that for an indefinite period the mills will be run only four days a week. The reason assigned is "poor business." The mills give employment to a large force of employes.

The measure levying a tax of $1 a year on pleasure carriages, tricycles and bicycles, not equipped with pneumatic tires, was defeated in the Pennsylvania House by a vote of 63 yeas to 70 nays.

President McKinley has declined an invitation to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to visit California this summer owing to a press of official duties.

Charles D. Lane, San Francisco, the mining man, will leave for London, at once to complete the sale of the La Esperanza mine to English capitalists. The mine is situated about 150 miles from the City of Mexico. The purchase price is to be $6,000,000 Mexican money.

James Thatcher, an advertising solicitor, in Indianapolis, was killed by Harvey Leonard, a farmer, west of that city. Thatcher, in company with some women, seized a horse belonging to Leonard and started off with it. Leonard said he thought they were horse thieves, pursued and shot Thatcher with a shotgun.

The Governor of New Zealand and party left Montreal for the West by way of Toronto.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Deputy United States Marshal William Buckley committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in that city. He was widely known in Government detective service and figured quite prominently during the famous whiskey ring trials.

The woman who committed suicide in the vestibule of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, on Saturday afternoon, has been positively identified as Mrs. Josephine Doriat. She was a native of Bordeaux, France, about 45 years of age, and was a divorced woman She has been a ladies' maid.

Representatives of patent medicine manufacturing concerns of Canada and the United States met in Toronto, Ont., and formed an association with T. Milburn as president. A committee was appointed to wait on wholesale and retail druggists with a view to putting the trade on a better standing.

Thomas M. Early, Henry M. Savage, Timothy Maxey and Thomas Killibridge, who was arrested on the charge of stealing four cannons from Fort Clinton, West Point, in March and November last, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury. They are locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail, New York.

Governor Hastings has fixed July 27 for the execution of Panguella Dadario at Philadelphia. It is customary for the executive to allow a man 60 days to prepare for death, but Dadario's offense was so heinous that Governor Hastings decided that 5 weeks was long enough for him to live.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

At Least a Score of People Killed by a Storm in France.

A cyclone struck Asnieres, France, while a fair was in progress. Everything was literally demolished. Two hundred trees were uprooted. The roof of Coignet's firework factory was blown off; a tall chimney was blown down and the boiler exploded, killing several persons and injuring 15.

It is reported that five persons were killed in a cafe. In every direction houses and other buildings were more on less seriously damaged.

It is estimated that throughout he district over which the cyclone moved at least 20 persons were killed and 90 injured.

The whole garrison at Courbevoie, about five miles northwest of Paris, went at double quick pace to Asnieres after the disaster, where the scene is now one of widespread and appaling desolation. Every booth, van and merry-go-round in the fair was smashed and the circular railway was ruined.

In the distance the cyclone presented the appearance of a cloud of smoke going from the southwest to northeast. Roofs were seen flying in the air like kites. A May pole, 15 yards long, was carried over the top of houses contiguous to the fair grounds.

How Pintsch Gas is Made.

The material used for the manufacture of Pintsch gas is crude or refined petroleum. In the plant constructed for the supply of Baltimore & Ohio cars in Pittsburg (which is a model plant), the furnace room contains four furnaces, each having an upper and a lower retort, in which the oil is thoroughly converted into a rich, permanent gas of the highest illuminating power known in the art. From the retorts the gas passes through ingeniously arranged apparatus in the purifying room, where it is thoroughly freed from all impurities; but for the purpose of car illumination it must be compressed in order to carry a sufficient supply in the small space available on passenger cars. The gas is then conducted from the purifying to the compressing room, in which are located two powerful compressers of special design, which compress the gas into storage cylinders used for that purpose. From these holders the gas is piped into the Baltimore & Ohio depot where it is supplied to the cars as required.

Voted Against Admitting Women.

The trustees of the State University at Athens, Ga., have voted against Chancellor Bogg's recommendation for the admission of women on the ground that they have no right to take the step without authority from the Legislature.

FAURE'S PERIL.

A Fifth Attempt Made to Assassinate Him.

NO PERSON INJURED.

Bomb Exploded Near His Carriage in the Bois de Boulogne—The President on His Way to the Races at the Time—Two Men Under Arrest, and One of Them Believed to Be Insane.

An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, President of the French republic, while he was enroute to Long Champs to witness the horse race for the Grand Prix of Paris.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Bolougne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded.

No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd suspected as the prime mover was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Devallois-Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodging's.

He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police have also made another arrest, in this case a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped in the thicket.

The news of the attempt spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously.

It was at first reported the would-be assassin was a young man about twenty-five, who stood in the crowd a hundred yards or more from the race course and discharged a pistol at M. Faure as he drove up to the entrance, and there was a subsequent report that both pistol and bomb were used. But the police now believe that the supposed pistol shot was merely the noise of the bomb.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm.

In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb they found also a pistol upon which were engraved the words "Mort a Felix Faure" and the names Alsace-Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger bearing a similar threatening inscription, and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the President. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

Several persons have stated to the police that the moment the explosion occurred a man was seen to run swiftly into the thicket, but reports of this character are likely to be mere conjecture.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with an official who was riding with M. Faure. The official said:

"When the report was heard a dense cloud of smoke arose from the thicket and there was consternation until it was found that no one had been injured. The police sprang forward, but found the thicket deserted. When the crowd saw one of the policemen holding a bomb they jumped to the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage and handled him roughly, clubbing him with heavy walking sticks and umbrellas, until his comrades rescued him, badly bruised and covered with blood. The President's cortege then proceeded to the race course."

On June 24, 1894, Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, President of France, was stabbed to death while riding in a carriage through the streets of Lyons at the opening of an exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. The assassin was a young baker from Italy.

April 22, of the present year, King Humbert of Italy, was attacked by Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, who attempted to stab the King with a dagger. The man was seized before he could do any harm. The King was on his way to the Campanelle race course, near Rome, in his carriage at the time of the attack.

CUBANS SLAIN.

Spaniards Claim to Have Won a Battle and Captured an Insurgent Harem.

It is officially announced that General Fuentes has defeated a force of insurgents, killing 23 of the latter and capturing 5 prisoners and five dynamite bombs. The Spanish force, it is added, had 5 men killed and 1 officer and 17 soldiers wounded.

An official dispatch from Artemisa says that two sisters of the insurgent leader, Federico Nunez, surrended there to Spanish authorities.

Advices from official sources at Sogua Lagrand, Province of Santa Clara, announce that a detachment of Spanish guerrillas has invaded insurgent camps at Gutavo and Zayas, near Manacas, capturing an insurgent chief's "harem," where twenty women are said to have been found. The women are detained in custody.

Washington Cuban League Divided.

The Cuban League in Washington is threatened with a serious split. Two meetings were held, one at 1212 G street, in the rooms of Dr. Lake, and the other at Eleventh and E streets in the Confederate Veterans' Hall. Each meeting claimed to be the only authorized one.

At the second an attempt was made to have the office of second vice-president, held by Dr. Lake, declared vacant, and a committee of three were appointed to investigate the charges. About seven persons attended the first meeting and fifteen the second.

SNOW AND GALES IN ENGLAND.

Lord Nelson's Flagship Is Driven Ashore and Becomes a Total Wreck.

There was a snowstorm at Blackburn, Lancashire, 30 miles from Manchester.

The North of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around are flooded and the railroads are submerged.

A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool. Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which was driven ashore on the northwest coast by the fierce gales, will be a total wreck.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Queen Victoria is said to have twenty-five state carriages.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, when on a recent visit to Lansing, could not buy a white vest in town large enough to circle his ample waist.

In the New York directory for 1812 is the entry, "Peter Copper, Machinist, 98 Elm Street." Elm Street was then one of the poorer localities.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Alaskan missionary who presided over the Presbyterian Assembly, is now on his way to the north to resume his labors on the Yukon.

Sir John Evans, who twenty-five years ago published a book on ancient stone implements and ornaments of Great Britain, has in a great measure rewritten the volume and added much important information.

Miss Louise Lease, daughter of Mrs. Lease, of political fame, has just been graduated from Wichita (Kas.) High School. Like her mother, she has decided talent for oratory, and for poetry also. She intends to study law.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been re-elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, although she was unable to be present at the annual meeting in Great Barrington last Thursday, on account of ill-health.

George Dolby, who was Charles Dickens' manager during his readings in this country, says that the great author was always most careful as to what he ate and drank, and that much of his good health was due to this watchfulness.

Governer Mount, of Indianapolis, is known as the farmer Governor, and is looking forward to the time when he can go back to his farm. "When my term expires," he said, recently, "I shall return to the farm and shall not be a candidate for another political office."

PARIS STARTLED.

An Infernal Machine Set Off at the Base of the Strasburg Statue.

A bomb was exploded in front of the Strasburg statue on the Place de la Concorde.

The explosion of the infernal machine did some injury to the balustrade of the statue, and the immediate locality was strewn with scrap-iron as far as the wall of the Tuileries.

A sharp shower was falling at the time and no one was about. The infernal machine appears to have been some sort of iron pot, parts of which were picked up by the police at least 100 yards from the statue.

The police found blood spots on the ground near the statue and have descriptions of two men who were seen fleeing from the vicinity of the statue immediately after the explosion. Up to midnight there have been no arrests.

The Eclair says that four bombs, or infernal machines, have been discovered in Paris during the past month and that during President Faure's journeyings several domiciles were searched.

In connection with the alleged attempt upon the life of President Faure while on his way to the races at Long Champs, several arrests have been made, but only one man was detained in custody.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The strike in the William Strange Silk Mill, at Paterson, N. J., came to an end with a compromise. About 200 broad-silk weavers have been on strike for two weeks for an increase of wages.

The ninth International Convention of Printing Pressmen was held at Detroit. Delegates were present from New York, Toronto and other eastern points. A reception was given the visiting pressmen at the Griswold House.

On the announcement of a 10 per cent. general reduction of wages at the Worcester 'Cycle Shops in Middletown, Conn., 100 men went on strike. There was a reduction of wages some time ago at the shops, which give employment now to about 400 hands, and to about 700 when running on full time.

The entire force of employes of the Apsley Rubber Company, Hudson, Mass., returned to work, and the trouble at the factory appears to be ended. They accepted the prices offered by Mr. Apsley, which are considerably lower than prices formerly paid. The shop is now virtually a "free shop."

The strike at Jones & Laughlin's American Works, Pittsburg, Pa., was declared off by the strikers' committee, and all the old men who can get work will go back at the reduction. About 500 new men have been taken on, and probably that many of the old employes will be compelled to seek work elsewhere.

The sailors who ship from the port of Boston, nearly every man of whom belongs to the Atlantic Seamen's Union, struck for an increase in wages. It is claimed by the union that the falling off in shipping in the coal-carrying trade, where larger barges have been recently employed, and because of the railroad companies having given lower freight rates, has influenced shipowners to endeavor to increase profits by a reduction of wages.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

C. C. Nagle has been appointed postmaster at Bynum, Harford county, Md., vice Dillwyn Hoopes resigned.

The seven graduating cadets from West Point who have been selected for assignment to the engineer corps are: W. D. Connor, Oakes, Wolf, Morgan, Cheney, Alstaetler and Ferguson.

The Bancroft has arrived at Beyrout, the Marblehead at Key West and the Petrel at Chemulpo. The Alert has sailed from Port Angeles for Victoria.

Applications for appointment to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: J. V. Albertson, as collector of customs at Somers Point, N. J.; John J. Deyer, as collector of customs at Newport News, Va.; J. H. Shaw, as naval officer at Philadelphia.

Information reached the Treasury Department yesterday that Mr. Kilbreth, the collector of Customs at New York, is critically ill and that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

It is learned that the appointment of Mr. Richard Yates, of Illinois, as collector of internal revenue for the Springfield district has been fully decided upon, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate within the next few days.

Big Hailstones in Ohio.

A terrific wind and hail storm passed over Caldwell, Ohio, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and hundreds of windows were broken by the hailstones, which were nearly as large as hen's eggs.

Hold-Ups on Pay Day at Cripple Creek.

There is talk among the people of Cripple Creek, Col., of forming a vigilance committee similar to the one which has proved so effective at Butte, Mont. Every pay day there are hold-ups all over the camp.

ANNEXATION TREATY.

The Hawaiian Document Sent to the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Body Goes at Once Into Executive Session and Hears It Read—Opposition to It on the Part of Some Senators Developes at Once—Provisions of the Treaty.

A dispatch from Washington says:—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5.30 o'clock Wednesday. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself was read to the Senate.

They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty.

Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the document was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the message and treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and, under the rules, a single objection carried the motion over.

Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said:

"I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I join you," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other.

This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between the people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predomination of the United States had been known.

The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the same time the tripartite agreement was made for the Government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing Government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best policy the annexation was not accomplished by this country.

He stated that the United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the autonomy of the governments of the group. The islands had been largely settled by our own people, and our people were now interested in them. American interests predominated and we had grown to consider them under our protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically been in existence for years.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1893, while not a subject of congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated the existing Government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present Government to negotiate the present treaty or of its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

AN AMERICAN FALLS IN CUBA.

Dr. Foster R. Winn Killed by the Spanish in an Attack on a Hospital.

Capt. Foster R. Winn, M. D., of St. Louis, a volunteer surgeon with the Cuban insurgent hospital force in the field, is reported to have been killed in an attack by government troops upon an insurgent hospital near Quivican, Province of Havana.

Upon his body were found among other paper of importance letters from Colonel Delgado, Brigadier-General Castillo and Gen. Alexander Rodriguez, authorizing him to proceed to the United States as a special delegate of the Cuban army hospital corps with a view of interesting the American Red Cross Society in the sufferings of the Cuban insurgents.

Dr. Winn has been for months with the insurgent forces, acting as chief inspector of hospitals for the Havana divisions. When attacked, although taken by surprise and having only a handful of poorly armed men at his command, Dr. Winn is reported to have made a most resolute defense of the hospital. His resistance was not entirely ineffectual, for he held the Spanish troops at bay until a majority of the sick and wounded inmates had been borne away in hammocks to places of safety. Then he fell. His coat and shoes were stripped off by the Spanish guerrillas, whose commander brought them to Havana as trophies of the raid and placed them upon exhibition at the palace headquarters of Captain General Weyler's general staff.

KILLED WHILE WRESTLING.

Albert Benson's Neck Broken in a Contest With Thomas Olsen in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen got into a friendly wrestling match in Brooklyn. It was an even contest for a time.

Finally Olsen got an advantageous hold on his opponent, lifted him off his feet and threw him backward. Benson struck the ground amid the laughter of the onlookers. He did not rise and Olsen walked over and tried to raise him.

It was then found that Benson's neck was broken. He died soon afterward.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Charles Frame, a sixteen-year old boy, was run down on a bridge near Clark's Mills, Mercer county and killed. He had reached a place of safety, but a pet dog, frightened at the approaching Lake Shore train, ran back onto the bridge. Frame attempted to rescue it, but was ground under the wheels. The dog fell through the ties to the river and swam out unhurt.

In the suit at Norristown of William L. Francis against the Philadelphia, Cheltenham & Passenger Railway Company, in which the plaintiffs claimed $2,500 damages by the location of a trolley line on a turnpike in front of their property, the jury returned a verdict of $50. The jury was out all night, and in explaining their verdict stated to the Court that the sum decided on —$49.99—represented damages and "one cent was for the use of the money."

Twe thieves were given heavy sentences by the court at Easton. Milton Haas, of Bethlehem, who stole supplies from the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, was given four years, and James Harris, a Philadelphia pickpocket, who was caught in the act of stealing the purse of Mrs. Peter Cheston on Knight Templar day here last month, was given three years.

Thomas Betzko and Sebastian Shawsheck were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas at the North Franklin mine, Shamokin. The gas was ignited by their naked lights. The flames ran up an adjoining breast, and Stephen Decker, who was carrying a keg of powder under his arm, was enveloped and badly burned. Fortunately the powder did not explode.

Henry O'Hara, of Scranton, aged 60 years, was found dead in a barn on Raymond Court. He had hanged himself with a piece of harness from one of the rafters in the barn and had been dead several hours when found. He is survived by wife and six children.

Alderman John D. Kinneard, the oldest official in point of service in Harrisburg, was stricken with paralysis and will die.

He had just arisen from the dinner table when he fell over unconscious. Mr. Kinneard was for years foreman of the State printing establishment and was a printer with the late General Cameron.

W. H. McNinch, of Milton, fell from his chair and died suddenly from heart affection, aged 52 years.

Captain Colwell Post, G. A. R., of Carlisle, has received two pieces of artillery from the War Department. The pieces will be mounted and placed in front of the Soldiers' Monument on Market Square.

Miss Louisa Grosh, an aged maiden lady, while walking over the cistern at her home in Manheim, broke through the covering and fell to the bottom. The cistern was full of water and she came near drowning before being rescued.

Clarence Willitts, the 10-year-old son of William Willitts, residing at Nice's Hollow, a few miles from Jersey Shore, was seriously bitten by a copperhead snake, which, if not fatal, will at least result in the amputation of the boy's right leg. The boy killed the snake.

A notice was posted at the tube mill of the Reading Iron Company that the entire plant will be shut down indefinitely. This is owing to the mill not having enough sheet iron to continue at work, because of the puddlers' strike. At least a thousand men are affected.

The car department of the Erie Railway Shops at Meadville resumed on full time, with fifty additional hands. General freight traffic has improved so within ten days that the road is now using 500 leased freight cars.

George Schoza, aged 5 years, son of Michael Schoza, fell into a mill dam at the brewery at Pottstown and was drowned.

Leander Finch, a section boss of the Delaware & Hudson Company, was killed near the Marvine shaft, Scranton. Mr. Finch was supervising a gang of men who were grading the tracks.

A trip of cars loaded with ballast was started down the side track. The space between the track and the side wall is very narrow, and Mr. Finch unconsciously stepped into the narrow space and was instantly crushed to death.

Samuel Kennedy, of Philadelphia, who has been playing short stop on the Columbia ball team, was seriously injured while riding down a steep hill. He turned his wheel to avoid another cyclist, and his front wheel struck a stone. Kennedy dislocated his arm at the shoulder.

Irwin Smith was walking on the tracks of the Reading Railroad, a short distance below Pottstown, when a coal train came up at a high rate of speed. Smith stepped aside, but was struck a fatal blow by a projecting piece of timber.

James O'Toole, aged 14, attempted to jump on a freight train at Johnstown and received a fractured skull. He died at the hospital without regaining consciousness.

George Davies, of Pardoe, a miner, was killed by a fall of slate while he was engaged in digging coal near Grove City. He leaves a family.

Charles Francis, aged 42 years, was instantly killed by a fall of coal at the Pennsylvania mine, Shamokin. He leaves a widow and three children.

A two-horse wagon driven by Charles Neff, aged 15 years, was struck by a train on the York Southern Railroad, and thrown fifty feet. The accident occurred at the Walnut Street crossing in York, where high buildings obstruct the view. The wagon was a complete wreck. One horse was badly hurt. Neff was thrown against a standing freight car and painfully injured.

ACTION ON CUBA DEFERRED.

The Situation Will Remain as at Present Until the Spanish Mission is Filled.

It can be stated unequivocally, as the result of Tuesday's cabinet meeting, that no important action relating to Cuba will be taken by the administration until the new minister to Madrid has been chosen and is at his post ready for the duties of the mission. This fact is significant, in that it means that some weeks must certainly elapse before the President will take any action whatever vital to the relations of this government and the Island of Cuba.

The question was brought up and discussed briefly, but the situation, so far as Cuban action is concerned, is just the same as it has been for weeks. The difficulty of finding a man satisfactory to the President to fill the Post at Madrid delays action, and Mr. McKinley is no nearer a selection for the post than he was at the beginning of the administration.

The delay is vexatious to the administration, which is anxious to begin negotiations with Spain to looking to the amelioration, in some form, of the condition of affairs in Cuba as speedily as possible. Several names were talked over, but the discussion was fruitless.

Col. John Hay, United States ambassador to England, gave a dinner in London in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador of the United States to the diamond jubilee.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns Made and Told by Funny Men of the Press.

WHY HE WAS SILENT.

First Boarder.—I don't hear this new man complaining any more. Is he satisfied?

Second Boarder.—No; he's subdued.

BOUND TO LIVE.

She—And you say there were thirteen at the table?

He—Just.

"One of the party is sure to die before the year's out."

"Oh, I guess not! You see, we are all office holders."

NO EASIER WAY.

"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, as he paused, pencil in hand, "how can you make a Greek cross?"

"Mention the concert of Europe to him," replied Mr. Snaggs.

AN EARTHQUAKE EFFECT.

The Professor—George.

George—Yes, sir.

The Professor—Go out and ask that fat woman on the bicycle if she won't have the kindness to ride on some other street. She disturbs the seismic needle.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

"You will be sorry for the way you have neglected me when I am silent in the tomb," said Mrs. Peck. "Think of that."

"My dear," said Mr. Peck, as innocently as he could, "I cannot imagine such a thing.

WHERE IT WAS.

The Returned Parishioner—And how is dear Mr. Poundbook's cough? Is it any better?

The Homekeeping Parishioner—It got so bad that we sent him on a trip to Palestine. Just about now it is safe to say that his bark is on the sea.

HE TOLD THE TRUTH.

"That brute," said the indignant buyer, "balked for three hours the first time I took him out."

"Well," said the seller, as he chewed a straw, "I told you he was a horse of wonderful staying ability, didn't I?"

SURE TEST.

New Servant—I found this coin upon your desk sir.

Master—I'm glad you are honest. I put it there purposely to test your honesty.

New Servant—That's what I thought.

A VITAL QUESTION.

"I don't know why the papers should speak so harshly of General Weyler. The despatches say he was at the head of his troops at the last battle."

"Yes. Which way were they going?"

WOULD HAVE LOST THE CHANCE.

Leavitt—You intended to reject this man, and yet you encouraged him?

Millie—Yes, but I couldn't have carried out my intention unless I had encouraged him.

USED TO IT.

"You don't seem to be annoyed by those two elderly ladies quarreling."

"No; they are my husband's first wife's mother and second wife's mother; they are always in a wrangle about which one he loved best."

A REAL BARGAIN.

"It's a swindle," she said. "The idea of charging $4 for that."

"Under the circumstances, Madam," returned the floorwalker, who had been attracted to the spot, "we will make it $3.99 to you."

"Ah," she said, producing her purse; "that's more like it."

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Dawkins.—If you had all the money, Bill, you could possibly ever desire, what would you do with it?

Kilsam.—Do with it? Why, I'd invest it somewhere where it would double itself in short order.

UNCOMMONLY CONSIDERATE.

"Here's an account of a Colorado girl who climbed to the top of Mount Popocatapetl and sang 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

"She had some sense. It's too bad some other girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing."

HIS TENDER SPOT.

"Grinns, the comedian, was in to see you twice already," said the office boy. "I think he wants to start somethin'."

"Have you any idea what was the matter?" asked the dramatic critic.

"I guess it was that stuff you dictated about his jokes and antics. It came out 'antiques.'"

A Noted Star Sapphire.

There is at present in the keeping of Mr. Hayward, of Argyll street, Regent street, a Ceylon sapphire belonging to Major-General Robley, which is not less remarkable for its size than for its translucency and the brilliance of the optical effects it can show. The weight of the gem is 636 carats, and it is a dark milky blue color, perfectly transparent and flawless. Larger sapphires have been known, but they have usually, if not always, been dull and muddy instead of having the clear, translucent color of this specimen.

But, in addition, it possesses a property occasionally found in slightly cloudy or milky gems, too—which greatly enhances its value in the eyes of believers in the occult powers of precious stones to confer health and good fortune for their wearers. It is a star sapphire or asteria. That is, being cut en cabochon, it displays a beautiful opalescent star, dividing its six rays at the apex, which changes its position according to the movement of the source of light by which it is viewed.

By employing two or three sources of light two or three of these stars can be simultaneously seen in the gem. By further cutting it is said that the beauty of this stone could be still more increased, but, of course, at the expense of its size.—London Times.

Teapots are used in China only by the poor. Among the wealthy it is customary to put the tea leaves in each cup and pour water on them.

THE SAME OLD WAY.

A-dancing, a-glancing,
The sunbeams out of heaven lancing,
The tide beneath green shadow trancing
With sweet delay.
Wild voices through the forest falling,
The wood-thrush to the wood-thrush calling
The same old way.

A-flowing, a-blowing,
Its showers of dew each low bough throwing
In storms of fragrance round your going
With toss and sway.
Murmur of bees in blossom swinging,
And children's cries more sweet than singing,
The same old way.

A-flushing, a-gushing,
The roses on their red stems blushing
Before they close, with soft airs hushing
The dying day.
And all the woody ways discover
Down glimmering depths a lass and lover
The same old way!

—HARPER'S BAZAR.

MRS. MABERLY'S NEIGHBOR.

BY MARY A. DENISON.

"Paul! it is the loveliest little house I've seen yet. Let us take it."

"I confess I like that long veranda," said Paul, "and those beeches and chestnuts on the roadside are simply superb."

"Yes, they are very beautiful, and, —let me see—two cherry trees, one peach, one pear, and six apple trees, all in good condition, in the side and back yard," said the young wife, reading from the slip of paper she held in her well-gloved hand—pretty shaped hands she had.

"And the view is not half bad, either. I think more of that than of the fruit, which, like the peach of emerald hue, can do some harm. Remember, we have a two-year-old boy who is very ambitious where climbing is to be considered. I'm afraid these fruit trees will tempt him too sorely."

"How very ridiculous, when I am around!" was the laughing response. "Ernest is scarcely ever out of my sight, and he is very obedient. I like this bay window, it commands such a pretty view; the parlor just suits me, it is exactly what one needs in a country home. My lace curtains will fit the windows; there is just enough room for the furniture. I can see just where to put everything. The floors are oiled, and our rugs will go down nicely. The people who lived here have taken good care of the house."

"The people who lived here built the house," her husband said, "and evidently took great pains to make it comfortable, but something happened that caused them to break up."

He did not admit that the something was a forgery, and that the man had fled, leaving his helpless little wife and children to go on as best they could. Why should she know it? It might lessen her pleasure in living in the place if she did.

They went upstairs, down cellar, and found all the appointments perfect. Mrs. Maberly was in raptures. If they had built it for themselves, she said, it could not have been more to her liking; indeed, she had planned a house exactly like it.

The veranda went round two sides of the building, and there were still hanging from the beams overhead, baskets of last year's plants, some of them yet thrifty. Vines had been carefully trained over the lattice-work and a thick mass of foliage rendered it almost impossible for wind or rain to get in.

The next house on the right was but a few rods away, a bright-looking stone cottage against which clung English ivy, the sun's level rays turning the leaves to crimson and gold.

"I wonder who lives there?" Mrs. Maberly asked.

"The name is Warren," said her husband. "I have seen him once or twice, but have never spoken to him."

"Warran; it is a good name, and it seems to me I have heard it in connection with some of my friends, but I forget. I hope they are nice; one has sometimes to depend upon neighborly offices. They certainly show good taste. I can see from here that the garden is beautiful, and the baby carriage in the yard is very pretty and costly. The nurse wears a cap, too. How trim she looks—and well dressed! That speaks volumes for the mistress of the house. Of course none but nice people would live in a cottage like that, or," she added, laughingly, "this."

"That goes without saying," said her husband, "but hadn't we better be going? The horse is getting impatient."

"O, yes, and the boy will be fretting for me, poor little fellow! I'm so glad there's a barn on the premises—don't you think we could afford a cow? I could make such delicious ice cream."

"We'll see about it," her husband said, smiling.

In less than a week the house was ready for occupancy, and Mrs. Maberly was as happy as the day is long, settling things. Of course it took weeks to get everything in place, and then a rearrangement was often decided upon, but at last the piano was satisfactorily disposed of, the furniture and the bric-a-brac set out to advantage, and the little woman felt very proud of her house, which really reflected great credit upon her taste and ingenuity. As for the boy, he lived out of doors. His quarters in the city had been rather limited, but here he had, as his father expressed it, "all creation to roam in."

Often as Mrs. Maberly sat on the veranda, the white-capped nurse came by, drawing the exquisite baby carriage, in which sat a fairy princess, so white and sweet, so wrapped in fine fabrics, rich laces and lovely carriage blankets, that the little woman wondered more and more who her neighbor could be. One day she met the nurse and child on the road. She had been to the unpretending cottage on her left where she occasionally bought eggs and cream of the good farmer's wife who lived there, and she stopped as the carriage came towards her.

"I must have a glance at that beautiful baby!" she said, placing her basket of eggs on the ground. "What a lovely child! how old is she?"

"Sixteen months," said the nurse, with a broad smile, that someway looked familiar to Mrs. Maberly.

"I don't know as I ever saw quite as lovely a baby," said Mrs. Maberly, smiling down upon the child, whose great blue eyes were fixed upon her face. "How I wish I dared to kiss her! But babies are so capricious."

"She'll let you," said the girl. "Mabel, kiss the lady."

The cherubic little lips came toget her at once in a charming pout tha made them look more than ever like two ripe cherries.

"You perfect darling!" exclaimed Mrs. Maberly, as she received and returned the coveted kiss. "I'm dead in love with you. Whose child is it?" she asked, as she resumed her basket and prepared to move away.

"Why, ma'am, is it possible that you don't remember me?" was the astounding form of the girl's answer.

"Remember you!" exclaimed Mrs. Maberly with unfeigned astonishment, and then it slowly dawned upon her that the face she was looking at was not unfamiliar.

"Yes, I'm changed, of course, 'cause it's years ago since you used to come to Miss Mabel's for to stop in your vacations. Don't you remember the old plantation down in Georgy and the old hands? I'm old Marthy's daughter—Marthy, that used to be laundress, and I'm grown up, you see."

"Old Martha!—Mabel!—the old plantation down in Georgia!" Mrs. Maberly felt dizzy as she heard the well-remembered names.

"You see Miss Mabel married a Northern gentleman, after all, and came here to settle."

"And she—she is— our next-door neighbor!" said Mrs. Maberly in a faint voice. She felt dazed. "I think I understand how one might be knocked down with a feather," she said, in speaking of the matter to her husband afterwards.

"Mabel—Georgia," she kept repeating to herself, "and she is my next neighbor! If I had known it I would never have taken the house."

The brightness had all died out of her face. She wanted to ask some questions, but would not allow herself to do so. The nurse's chocolate-colored face was on a broad grin. How much did she know of the state of affairs between these two women who had once been the closest friends?

"No, I would never have taken that house!" she said over and over, as she moved on, still in a dazed, startled mood, that even the sight of her beautiful boy, waiting outside the gate for "mamma," failed to change. A cloud seemed to have been suddenly thrown over the gray stone cottage. Vines and flowers and all the belongings were as if they had never been. Mrs. Maberly turned her face resolutely away and went into her own house.

"O, dear—I have found out at last who our next-door neighbor is!" she exclaimed, as her husband entered the hall, where she was awaiting him that evening.

"You don't seem to be very much delighted over the discovery," was his reply. "I met the gentleman to-day in a business affair. He is very genial. It seems his wife is something of an invalid, and seldom goes out."

"I'm so glad!" exclaimed Mrs. Maberly, with heartfelt emphasis.

"That don't speak much for your Christian charity," said Mr. Maberly, smiling.

"I don't mean that I'm glad she is sick, but that she seldom goes out," said his wife.

"That will make it encumbent on you to call on her, won't it!"

"I'll never call on her," was the reply, delivered with almost spiteful energy.

"Why, what on earth has happened?" her husband asked, now really puzzled. "Heretofore you have seemed to wish for her acquaintance. I'm sure I have heard you wonder why she did not call."

"Very true, but then I did not know who she was—now I do," and she narrated her interview with the nurse that morning.

"So you see I know her; she used to be one of my dearest friends. I think at one time I almost worshipped her."

"And you have spent days at her house?"

"Indeed I have; one of the loveliest plantations in the State of Georgia. In my vacations, when mamma and papa were abroad, I always went home with her. But now I dislike her quite as much as I loved her then. When we last parted I told her nothing would induce me ever to speak to her again or to treat her with respect. O, we said very bitter things, both of us; but it was she who was the first offender. And now I am sorry you bought the house."

"Don't you know you are nursing the spirit of revenge?" her husband asked gravely.

"I know that I never could respect myself, after what she said to me, if I as much as noticed her, and very likely she feels the same towards me. What a pity that we are neighbors?"

"I am sorry to hear all this, as I like Mr. Warren remarkably well, and promised that you should call. However, it can't be helped. Here we are, and here we shall stay, so we must make the best of it."

"Yes, we must," his wife said, regretfully, "but I shall never feel again the interest I once did in our pretty home."

"To change the subject," said Mr. Maberly, "I bought a cow to-day."

"O, a real cow for our own!" cried Ernest, looking up from his toys.

"Yes, a real cow—and we shall have real cream," said his father. "She is coming here to-night."

Mrs. Maberly said nothing. She had been very anxious for the cow, but her thoughts were all taken up with the knowledge she had gathered that day.

"And I kissed her baby!" she said over and over, "and that girl will tell her! I would never have made such a confession if I had known."

The next day she carefully shut the blinds to all the windows that overlooked the pretty gray stone cottage, thus denying herself a view that had come to be almost a necessity of her beauty-loving nature.

"They never shall be opened again," she said bitterly. "I want nothing to do with her or hers."

The time went on and winter came with its deep snows and keen, biting winds. The blinds were still kept close on the south side of the house, and the next neighbor was seldom mentioned. One day Mr. Maberly spoke of him on his return from business.

"It is a bitter night," he said, "and I wouldn't like to be in Warren's place."

"Why, what is that?" his wife asked, with some show of interest.

"His wife's father is not expected to live, and Mrs. Warren is not able to go. There are some business matters to be attended to, and his presence is needed. It's a long, cold journey. It must be hard for the poor wife that she cannot see her dying father. I feel very badly for them both."

"It is—very hard," Mrs. Maberly forced herself to say, and once or twice in the night she thought of the lonely woman, as the snowflakes were whirled against the window in the heavy windbeat of the storm. She could not help picturing her, wide-awake and tearless in her misery. And yet she never suggested to herself she ought to call or betray any interest in her neighbor's sorrows.

"I said I never would speak to her again," she said, "and I never will. She brought it all on herself."

"Don't expect me home till the last train to-night," Mr. Maberly said the next morning. "There's a meeting of business men that I must attend, so I shall be obliged to stay in. Send John down with the sleigh about eleven."

The day proved a pleasant one, and Mrs. Maberly felt unusually light-hearted as she sang and worked about the house. It was not till evening that she realized how very lonesome she was. Ernest had been kept up an hour beyond his time, and it was not until he pleaded to be sent to bed that she allowed herself to carry him upstairs. His prayers were of the briefest, although she tried to prolong the process of undressing, but he was too sleepy; and presently, as his head touched the pillow, he was in the land of dreams. Something prompted the woman as she went out in the hall to open the inside blinds and lift the curtains from one of the windows that commanded a view of her neighbor's house.

All between was one bed of snow—trees, shrubbery, fences, garden; and the moonbeams fell gently over the wide, white, uneven space, and bathed the opposite cottage in its silvery radience. She looked toward the house. On the white surface of the window were shadows flitting and coming, seemingly going to and fro in great haste.

"I suppose they are putting the baby to bed," she said to herself, "or perhaps she has company; it looks like it."

Carefully closing the blinds again, she went downstairs. The parlor looked very cozy with its rich red drapery, made more intense in color by the blazing coal fire, and yet the woman had a vague feeling of uneasiness. Opening the door, she could distinguish voices in the kitchen. John was talking with the cook, and the sound reassured her somewhat; bu, oh, how she missed the genial companionship of her husband! Suddenly there was a peal of the door bell, so sharp and sudden that it set all her nerves tingling.

"I'm so glad John is in!" was her inward comment, as she heard his heavy footsteps across the hall.

Presently the front door was open. The accents of a woman's voice, as if in despair, came faintly to her ears. The parlor door was opened, and John was saying, "The madam is in here," when there appeared, pale and drawn in its agony, the face of her neighbor of the gray stone house. The room seemed to whirl round her as she looked—what could it mean?

"O, Anne—O, Mrs. Maberly!" cried the woman in a choking voice, her tightly-clasped hands unconsciously extended as if in supplication, "something sent me here to you. My baby—my beautiful baby is dying!—dying before my eyes, and I am all alone. Come and help me, if ever you loved me—come and help me. You have studied medicine and will know what to do. I have sent for a doctor, but he is ten miles off with a patient—and that horrible croup!" Her voice failed her. There was a noise in her throat like the coming of hysteria. Mrs. Maberly had sprung forward and caught her or she would have fallen. Into her voice crept the old-time tenderness, into her hands the old caressing movements.

"Don't worry," she said, "wait till I get a shawl—wait till I get my medicine box, and I believe I can help you. Don't give up heart. You were too ill yourself to come out; you should have sent for me." All this time she was going rapidly around the room, preparing herself to go.

"Yes, but I remembered—O, I thought if I came myself in all my misery, you would take pity on me! O, my baby! my baby! My poor old father is dying, too, and I can't be with him! It seems as if I cannot bear it—to lose my father and my baby, too," and she wept bitterly.

"Don't give up heart and hope," said Mrs. Maberly. "There, I am ready—I can help you, with God's blessing, I am sure I can. Hush, don't cry so—lean on my arm," and so she tried to comfort her until the two entered the gray cottage, Mrs. Maberly wondering all the time where her resentment had gone.

It was a pitiful sight, the baby in the arms of her nurse, struggling for breath. Giving orders in a low voice, forcing herself to be calm, with the beautiful, agonized face looking up in her own, Mrs. Maberly worked quietly and efficiently with the remedies she had brought, and which for a long time seemed unavailing. But, even as the agonized mother hid her face from what to her were the death struggles of the child, her neighbor bade her take hope; and after nearly two hours of steady battling with the dread disease, and just as the doctor's carriage drove up to the door, the labored respiration gave way to easy breathing, the flush of anguish was gone, and the little sufferer slept on Mrs. Maberly's knee.

"It's mighty lucky you had such a neighbor," said the doctor, speaking to Mrs. Warren; "she knew just what to do. I couldn't have treated the case better, myself."

For answer, Mrs. Warren went on her knees and kissed the hand under the head of her baby—then, bowing her own head beside it, she sobbed and sobbed. Was it thankfulness for the service rendered, or a mute avowal that she had wronged her old friend?

Mrs. Maberly had news for her husband when he returned that night.

"So you really found that you had a neighbor," he said when she had finished.

"I think it was she who found the neighbor," she said, flushing. "And who would not help her worst enemy in such an emergency? Really, nothing could have happened better, since it had to happen, and she will always feel as if I saved the baby."

After that one might have seen frequent crossings-over to the cottages, alternately. Sometimes the pretty baby carriage, with its beautiful occupant, stood for hours in the front yard of the Maberly's—and often the two mothers sat on the porch, talking of old times, and finding pleasure in the renewal of themes that had been so long forbidden to them.

Under Mrs. Maberly's directions, the invalid gathered health and strength, and the two families became, in deed and word, the best of good neighbors.—The Housewife.

How John Hay Got His Start.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams, of Kansas, lived at Quincy, Ill., in his boyhood. At Warsaw, in the next county on the north, lived John Hay, afterward President Lincoln's Private Secretary, and now Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Hay was a country poet in those days—the "Unlettered Bard," he subscribed himself. He wrote a quality of poetry that made Mr. Williams tired, and his rural airs and manners were simply killing to the practical Quincy boy.

"I'll drive that fellow off the river," Mr. Williams declared one day, and so he did. Mr. Williams got himself together one day and wrote the rottenest sort of alleged verses. These he signed "The Unlettered Bard," and caused them to be printed on coarse brown wrapping paper, such as grocers used in those days. Then he stole up to Warsaw, and in the dead of the night he posted the "Unlettered Bard's" verses all over town. This took the conceit out of Hay in an hour. A stern resolve came into his face, and the next week he left the town, going to Springfield, where Lincoln took him into his law office and afterward installed him in the White House as his private secretary.

"Whatever John Hay is or will be," Mr. Williams once said, "I made him. If I had not caused him to see himself as others saw him, he would never have left Warsaw, and leaving Warsaw is what gave him his start."—Kansas City Star.

The Origin of Foolscap.

Everybody knows what foolscap paper is, but not everybody knows that that queer name commemorates one of the laws made in England under Cromwell, pouring ignominy upon the memory of Charles I.

When Charles was King of England he enriched his revenues by selling the right to make writing paper to certain firms, and no others were allowed to compete with them. All this paper bore the royal arms in water mark. Now, when Charles was beheaded, and Cromwell and his parliament came into power, they were so antagonistic to the memory of the late king that they ordered the water mark changed from the royal arms to a fool's cap and bells. The records of this parliament were kept on paper the size we now call foolscap. When it was prorogued, this queer water mark was removed from all paper, but the kind that the "Rump Parliament" had used continued by a queer chance to commemorate the nickname intended to insult the memory of the king.

Baltimore, Md., is to make two public playgrounds for children this summer.

DIDN'T KNOW STRATTON

But After the Colorado Millionaire Had Identified Himself He Got His Car.

Probably no town of its size has as many very rich men as Colorado Springs, Col. "They have millionaires to burn," said a gentleman who recently visited there.

"Colorado Springs is the home of W. S. Stratton, who a few years ago was at work with a jack-plane, earning a scanty living, but who is now the possessor of anywhere from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000," said my friend. "Stratton does not have the appearance of a man borne down with a weighty pocket book. Much of the time he goes about in clothes a tramp might object to. When he had, in a couple of years, cleaned up the paltry sum of $4,000,000—or $2,000,000 a year—himself and family thought they would like a vacation. They concluded to make a trip to California. The next day Stratton went to Denver on business. His banker notified him that he had made a mistake of a quarter of a million in his bank account. He had that much more in the bank than he thought he had. Upon investigation he discovered that he had sent the bank a check for that amount, just taken for the sale of his mine, which he had not noted. The matter cleared up, Mr. Stratton thought he would see about getting the tickets for the California trip. As usual, he had on rather a shabby suit.

"'Have you got a bargain in tickets to California?' asked Stratton.

"The clerk looked him over carefully and concluded that a hobo had dropped in to get out of the sun.

"'Not to-day; we may have one to-morrow.'

"'Well, you sell tickets to California, don't you?'

"'Certainly; but we have no job lot at present.'

"'How much is a ticket to San Francisco?'

"The clerk told him.

"'Let me see. I shall have to take along several people, servants you know. Guess you had better give me nine tickets.'

"While the clerk was staring at him, Stratton was struck with a new idea.

"'By the way, how much will a special car cost? I like to go as comfortably as possible when I travel. Yes—I guess I will have a special car—how much will it cost?'

"The man told him. It was a large sum.

"'That's all right. Look here. I'm going to stay a month or six weeks, and I guess I'll sleep in the special. How much more will that cost? He was told. 'All right, I'll take that car for six weeks. Got a blank check?'

"The clerk got him one. It was filled out and handed to the clerk, who said:

"'I know all about Mr. Stratton, but I don't know that you are Mr. Stratton.'

"At that moment banker Moffett passed by—Stratton called out: 'Come in here Moffett.' He came in. 'Am I Stratton?' 'You are.' 'I thought so, but this clerk had his doubts. Thank you.—Chicago Times-Herald.'"

The Electric Bug.

"These swarms of bugs of which I see complaint is now being made in St. Louis are the product of our rapid development of the electric force," remarked E. W. Cashion, of Indianapolis, at the Linden. "They were unknown a few years ago, and now they are pests in all the towns and cities in this country where electricity is in considerable use. I talked with a college professor at Indianapolis about them recently, and he is convinced that they have sprung up as a sort of spontaneous outgrowth of the increased utilization of the electric force. Anatomically, the electric bug is sui generis, and appears to imbide its sustenance from some property in the air currents that lie in immediate contact with the electric currents. The college professor to whom I spoke has been studying them closely, and says he is convinced that in the end they will prove a blessing instead of a curse. He thinks it probable that after a while the enlarged use of electricity will generate new germs and microbes in the atmosphere that will be additional sources of disease and bodily ills to the human race, and that medical science will be unable to cope with them for a long time. Meanwhile, nature is responding to the new demands on her storehouse by sending these swarms of bugs to purify the air of poisonous things put in it by the arc lights and the trolley. He declares that he has watched this strange new bug closely, and has thus far been unable to find out on what it subsists unless it be some unknown foreign substance brought into the atmosphere by the electric currents. For that reason, he says, they are very properly denominated electric bugs, and he believes they are destined to serve a good purpose as scavengers of the air in the years to come."—St. Louis Republic.

The "Plug-Ugly."

"The werd 'plug-ugly' we see sometimes in print," says an old-timer, "was unknown to our grandfathers, and lexicographers may look in vain for the root of the word in the languages which form the foundation of the English. It is a modern word, but half a century old, and, we believe, in more general use in the middle states than elsewhere. The term is applied to any rough, rowdy or fighter in these days; but as originally used it was applied only to one who would fight for the possession of a fire plug. This was in the latter part of the forties, and early part of the fifties, when the cities, in their water supply systems, provided fire plugs. The volunteer fire companies had before relied on the streams, pumps and reservoirs for the water to extinguish fires, and the aim of each company when an alarm sounded was to get the first water from a plug and thus secure an advantage over the rival companies. Often when the firemen reached the ground they would find a man holding possession of the plug for his favorite company, and if he refused to give it up a fight was the natural outcome. It is not surprising that the word plug-ugly should have been evolved as descriptive of the ugly fighters over the fire plugs. Happily wherever there are paid fire departments there are now no 'plug-uglies,' unless we apply the word to any one of ugly disposition, and the real genus is yearly becoming more rare in the towns and villages where the old hand apparatus is still used."—Washington Star.

Use Color Judiciously.

There are colors that are refreshing and broadening, others that absorb light and give a boxed-up appearance to a room, others that make a room with a bleak northern exposure, or with no exposure at all, appear bright and cheerful; some that make a room appear warm, some that make it cold.

The thermometer seems to fall six degrees when you walk into a blue room. Yellow is an advancing color; therefore a room fitted up in yellow will appear smaller than it is.

On the other hand blue of a certain shade introduced generously into a room will give an idea of space. Red makes no difference in regard to size. Green makes very little.

If a bright, sunny room gets its light from a space obtruded upon by russet colored or yellow painted houses, or else looks out upon a stretch of green grass, it should be decorated in a color very different from the shade chosen if the light comes from only an unbroken expanse of sky.

Red brings out in a room whatever hint of green lurks in the composition of the other colors employed.

Green needs sunlight to develop the yellow in it and make it seem cheerful.

If olive or red brown be used in conjunction with mahogany furniture, the effect is very different from what it would be if blue were used. Blue would develop the tawny orange lurking in the mahogany.

If a ceiling is to be made higher, leave it light, that it may appear to recede. Deepening the color used on the ceiling would make it lower—an effect desirable if the room is small and the ceiling very high. Various tones of yellow are substitutes for sunlight.—The Upholsterer.

A Soft Thing for Weather Prophets.

At only one place on the globe has it been possible as yet for the meteorologist to make long time forecasts meriting the title of predictions. This is in the middle Ganges Valley of northern India. In this country the climatic conditions are largely dependent upon the periodical winds or monsoons, which blow steadily landward from October to April. The summer monsoons bring the all-essential rains; if they are delayed or restricted in extent, there will be drought and consequent famine. And such restriction of the monsoon is likely to result when there has been an unusually deep or very late snowfall on the Himalayas, because of the lowering of spring temperature by the melting snow. Thus here it is possible, by observing the snowfall in the mountains, to predict with some measure of success the average rainfall of the following summer. The drought of 1896, with the consequent famine and plague that devastated India last winter, was thus predicted some months in advance.

This is the greatest present triumph of practical meteorology. Nothing like it is yet possible anywhere in temperate zones. But no one can say what may not be possible in times to come, when the data now being gathered all over the world shall at last be co-ordinated, classified, and made the basis of broad inductions. Meteorology is pre-eminently a science of the future.—Harper's Magazine.

Thinking Not Confined to the Brain.

The opinion of Dr. William A. Hammond is quoted as favoring the idea that every human being does a good deal of thinking with his heart, his liver, his kidneys, and various other organs, and that the "ganglia," which are scattered all through the body, are nothing more nor less than minute brains—along the sympathetic nerves they are strung like beads, and, without the aid of the thinking which they do, nobody could get along at all—and are largely made up of the sort of gray matter that composes the thinking part of the brain. This theory assumes that the system of sympathetic nerves extends throughout the body, and there are ganglia even in the fingers and toes, and an examination of the heart shows a great collection of them, there being in fact a lot of gray "mind stuff" in the heart, that organ being a secondary brain, an emotional centre. The greatest collection, however, of gray tissue outside of the brain proper is behind the stomach, there being located an elaborate interlacement of sympathetic nerves which is called the solar plexus, a properly delivered blow upon which will produce death as quickly as upon the skull.—New York Tribune.

Testing Steel Balls.

A new method of testing the hardness of steel has been devised in Germany. The balls are dropped from a fixed height on a glass plate set at an angle; if perfect they rebound into one receptacle, and if they are too soft they drop into another.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 24

The trust organs boast that congress is pushing the tariff. True, and that will push the people to the wall.

The United States Senate has become a large and sogy sugar coated doughnut.

Quay has been up to Harrisburg to see his legislature; he advised cutting a half million slice from the school appropriation, cut down allowances to charitable institutions, and then adjourn. How do the deluded people like the situation?

The Ohio Republican state convention was held this week and Boss Hanna was in control which was a defeat for Senator Foraker and Gov. Bushnell. There is no amiable feeling in the Buckeye state among Republicans.

The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, at Scranton, have made a sweeping reduction of wages, amounting to 36 per cent. and affecting near 2000 hands. The advance agent of prosperity has not yet reached Scranton.

Of four-footed animals the giraffe takes the largest stride. In full swing it covers 14 feet. But that's nothing since the state administration strode from a couple million surplus to a deficiency of near 4 millions.

The people of London drink 1400 tons of liquid mud each year. Now let some investigator tell us how much the people of Philadelphia drink in the same time, says the Record. Fortunate Centre Hall, it enjoys absolutely pure water.

Bullets, sometimes are as erratic as politicians. Nicholas Jenkins, of near Sharon, attempted to shoot at rat with a rifle. The bullet struck a stone, rebounded and passed through one of his ears. That's like the politician going back on his promises, only there is no bullet to hit 'em in the ears.

THE 17-year locusts have appeared in Summit county, Ohio, in large numbers and some alarm is felt for the safety of crops and fruit trees. The incessant noise the insects make seems to increase daily and it is evident their numbers are increasing.

By the record kept by Jonath. Deininger, the locusts are not due in Centre county for several years yet.

In his late message to the Legislature, Gov. Hastings says: "At this time when almost all industries are suffering, when trade is stagnant and when willing labor can find no employment." This expression does not seem to harmonize well with the prophetic and promising speeches of the Governor in last fall's campaign.

To make up for the profligacy of the state government it was proposed to cut a big slice from the school fund, which by all means should be sacred in the eyes of the vandals at Harrisburg. It meets with opposition and it is hoped the school children will be safe against the proposed aggression.

The solid Republican vote, with the vote of McEnery, a sugar Democrat from Louisiana, Morgan of Alabama, a Democrat, and Jones of Nevada, a silver Republican, defeated the anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill. The vote stood 35 to 32. The negative vote was made up of Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans. Not a Republican on the list, all of which is well to remember.

Quay was earnestly requested to go up to Harrisburg last week and discover what might be taxed to help the state treasury out of the deficiency caused by the spendthrift legislature. Quay did not care to face the hole his machine caused in the finances and he sent Senator Penrose instead. But the Senator found things in such bad shape that he gave up the job and returned to Washington. How to fill up the great hole in the state finances will be solved by increased taxation.

IF the spendthrifts at Harrisburg, who have bankrupted the treasury, can find nothing more to be taxed to raise more funds for squandering why not go out and hold festivals and concerts? Some might take organs and monkeys to grind out funds. Pass a law that every tobacco smoker and chewer, every beer drinker and card player, shall shut down for fifteen days, and the money saved thereby be handed over to the state. In this way, with the proposed big slice from the school fund, the state robbers may make up the four million deficiency. The Reporter will not apply for a patent on this suggestion.

THE PATRIOTIC SENATE

Senator Pettigrew made the trust subject acute in Tuesday's debate. There is always some one inconveniently ready to disturb the Senators with malicious reference to this sore topic, and it is noticeable that the vandal is usually not a Republican in good standing. Monday it was Tillman, Tuesday Pettigrew, who had bolted the St. Louis Convention, where for the first time an anti-trust declaration was left out of the Republican platform. Pettigrew is a protectionist, but while still clinging to the fallacy that the whole people can be enriched by taxation, differs from his associates in his belief that the trusts should not be enriched in the same manner. Accordingly he asked that the Tariff bill be amended thus:

That all articles on the dutiable list mentioned in this act shall be admitted free of duty if said articles or articles of a like character of domestic production are manufactured or their sale controlled or the price affected by a trust or combination to increase the cost of said articles to purchasers by preventing competition or otherwise.

It is with the greatest pleasure that the *Journal* calls attention to the fact that every Republican who spoke to this amendment warmly approved its purpose. But by a curious coincidence all agreed that the end sought should be accomplished in some other way and at some other time. Senator Hoar trusted some other measure to the same end might be devised. Senator Allison hoped the amendment might go over until some later time. Senator Aldrich appealed to the author of the amendment for delay. Senator Nelson urged his hearers to vote down all amendments, pass the Tariff bill and then seek for an effective measure against trusts. With one accord the Republican Senators applauded the principle of the amendment and protested against giving it effect. Then the amendment was laid on the table by what was almost a strict party vote.

Hawaii.

Apropos of Hawaii, an administration Senator declares that "the political conditions on the islands are such that unless the present Government can speedily secure some definite action by the Unised States a new election will be precipitated, which will result in the overthrow of the American party." The fact that about 5 per cent. of the 20,000 Japanese residents of the islands are Hawaiian citizens, and that in combination with the whites not of American descent they could compass the downfall of the Dole Administration, makes the above explanation of the situation more than plausible. While this may be a very good reason for haste on the part of the powers that be in Hawaii to come under the wing of the United States, it presents no reason whatever for precipitancy on our part.

The idea of acquiring Cuba, by purchase or otherwise, has been steadily opposed by clear-thinking Americans because of the alien and unassimilable population of that island; and now it is proposed, with but little deliberation, to incorporate into our body politic a community of leprous Hawaiians, filthy Cantonese coolies, the off-scourings of Portugal and other refractory elements living in a condition of contracted servitude little better than slavery to a small coterie of sugar planters! It seems a mockery to build up a rampart of anti-immigration and quarantine laws on the one hand, and on the other to take in at one gulp the whole mass of diseased and depraved serfs who constitute the greater part of the population of the Hawaiian Islands.—Record.

Personally Conducted Tours.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passengers.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson,) July 27 and August 17. Rate $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and Oct. 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

LABOR'S SHARE.

PROTECTION CAN GIVE NOTHING TO WORKINGMEN WHILE LABOR IS ON THE FREE LIST.

The Laborer Now Competes With Lowest Responsible Bidder of the World—Low Prices Stimulate Both Consumption and Production—Example of Steel Rail Pool.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable and logic which is unanswerable he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workingman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the wageworkers. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inflow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all wageworkers. [Applause.]

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about 6 per cent on our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his 6 per cent he got for himself at the hands of congress six times 6 per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wageworker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, dated Feb. 12, it is stated:

"'No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days,' says the report, 'after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons. And instead of $28 in December and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further,' says the report, 'the Carnegie company has been selling at $17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads.'

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend Mr. Hopkins of Illinois tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff?

What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he now does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lowered price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have been benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

A slice of mince pie made of the right mince meat is a lunch in itself—an epicure's lunch.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is the right mince meat. Wholesome, fresh and delicious. For pies, fruit cake and fruit pudding. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," a humorous story.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N Y

Star Store.

More room, more goods, more trade, lower prices; we have 'em. If you have'nt been to see yet, don't lose any time in getting there. The only partition we had came down, and very soon we will need more roofing. Politics and religion counts nothing in this crisis, only wade in and get your share of the profits.

Gran. Sugar	Price right.
Arbuckles Coffee	Price right.
Boys' Bib Overalls	25c.
Mens' 75c "	25c.
Good Wash Board	10c.

In a few days we will receive a big consignment of Mens' Leather suspenders, sold regularly at 50c., very popular, our price 25c

Ladies' waists, the 50c. kind, for 40c

Nothing more this time, but something new each time. Watch this space.

Next Saturday at 8:30 p. m. we will sell to the highest bidder a Gold Watch.

Our store will close every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock sharp.

G. O. BENNER.

Removal.

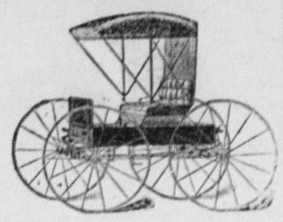
I desire to inform the public that my Wagon and Smith Shops have been removed to the Handle Factory Building, near the railroad station. Am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Wagon and Buggy line. Prices will be satisfactory, and all work strictly guaranteed. Repair work a specialty, and would ask a continuance of the public patronage.

JOHN SWARM,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

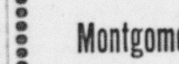
Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $15.00



Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those $5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

New Spring Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Columbia Bicycles

"A thousand dollars would not buy a better bicycle than the Columbia—nor 'just as good' —because none so good is made."

$100 TO ALL ALIKE

Hartfords are next best, $60, $50, $45

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Greatest Bicycle Factory in the World. More than 17 Acres Floor Space.

Branch House or dealer in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

You should know about bicycles. Send for the handsomest bicycle Catalogue ever issued. Free if you call at any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 16, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Potteville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Potteville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Phil delphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily except Sunday, for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 6.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.10 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	PM
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 29	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 53	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 0.	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.48 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.28 a. m, 10.05 a m, 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.04 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.06 a. m. and 5.07 p. m,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00	5 30	
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....		6 50	10 53	4 88
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Grace Alexander is home from State College for her summer vacation.

——Mrs. Sarah Tressler, of near Centre Hill, while in town Saturday favored us with a call.

——Mr. Joseph Carson, one of Potters Mills good citizens was a pleasant caller at this office last week.

——William Goodhart, of Farmers Mills, made a business trip to town on Monday.

——Rev. Rhoads and daughter, Miss Ida, returned last week from New Berlin, where they had been attending commencement.

——Miss Edna Love, of Lock Haven, arrived last week, and will spend some time visiting among friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Frank Ross, who graduated this spring from a College of Pharmacy, at Ada, Ohio, is now assisting in J. D. Murray's drug store.

——Dr. Bright and little daughter Mary, of Rebersburg, and Miss Bessie Weber, of Boalsburg, were guests at the home of Mr. Jared Kreamer over Sunday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford and daughter Grace spent the past week among friends at Hartleton, Lamar, Lock Haven and Williamsport.

——Mr. William McClellan who is preparing for the ministry, is spending part of his summer vacation with his mother at Tusseyville.

——Simon Harper returned last week from Chicago, where he had spent a week, and was much pleased with his trip.

Clevan Dinges, one of Williamsport's leading insurance men, was here on a visit and gave our sanctum a pleasant call.

——Frank Bowersox, always jolly, gave the Reporter a call. He informs us a worm is doing harm to the corn in the vicinity of Rock Springs.

——Mr. Andrew Smith, one of Salona's most respected and enterprising citizens while in town Tuesday made a short call at this office.

——Mr. J. P. Heckman, one of Spring Mills good citizens was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday.

——J. C. Vonada and wife, of Center Hill, were pleasant callers in our sanctum, and before leaving another label was changed into the star colum.

——Our esteemed friend, Wm. Rishel, of Tusseyville, favored our sanctum with a call, and put his label into the '98 ranks. He tells us crops over there look fine only the corn being back.

——Mrs. J. G. Kurtz, of Washington, D. C., is on an extended visit to friends in Harrisburg, Milton and Bellefonte, and spent a day with the family of the editor of the Reporter.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob entertained Miss Rose Armbruster, of Nittany valley, last Saturday, and on Monday Mrs. Steininger, of Hartleton, was her guest.

——Cyrus Brungart, one of Millheim's leading business men, gave us a pleasant call and reports health good down that way. His label now shines in class '98.

——J. W. Runkle and wife, of Middleburg, last week took a carriage trip to their former home in this vicinity, to visit friends. They informed us crops look considerably finer in our valley than in Snyder county. They were accompanied by Mr. W. H. Smith and wife of the same place.

——Mr. Luther Wagonseller, of Selinsgrove, spent Monday in Centre Hall. Mr. Wagonseller is an applicant for the grammar school at this place and comes well recommended.

——Mrs. Philip Meyer and daughter, of Boalsburg, were entertained at the home of Jared Kreamer on Church street this week.

——Clem Deininger accompanied by his mother, left last Saturday for New Bloomfield. Mrs. Deininger will remain some time with her daughter, Mrs. James E. Stewart.

——John and Andrew Gregg departen Tuesday for New Mexico, where they have an uncle residing. They will make that their future home.

BRUSH VALLEY

Interesting Items from Our Correspondent Down the Valley.

Miss Kate McKibbens, of Parvin, is visiting her relatives at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Harvey Miller, of Rebersburg, is seriously ill.

Miss Sarah Moyer, of Centre Mills, left on Saturday morning for a few weeks' visit with her many old friends at Bloomsburg Normal school, and her relatives at Orangeville.

On Sunday the corner stone of the United Evangelical church was laid at Wolf's Store.

Our farmers have now plenty of rain for their corn, and the crop will be good, providing the army worm will not destroy it.

Superintendent C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, who was appointed one of the examiners at the State Normal school at Lock Haven last year, left for East Stroudsburg Normal, where will qe examiner of physics, higher lgebra, etc.

The streets of Rebersburg have been improved by a new pike, something the burg needed very badly.

Our people have been deeply interested, and are yet slightly so, in the popular mule question.

Cyrus Rumberger, of Wilkesbarre, was in our valley last week buying up potatoes; he offered eighteen cents a bushel.

The talk is that Brush valley will have two campmeetings this summer, the one to be conducted by white people and the other by colored people; no doubt the latter will be most attractive.

Rev. Muma and wife, of Rebersburg, are visiting at Selinsgrove University, Snyder county.

Mrs. Charles Woodring, of Brooklyn, is visiting relatives and friends at Rebersburg.

On Monday Thomas Wolf removed his engine from Willis Weber's wagon shop at Rebersburg to Madisonburg.

Last week while Mrs. Annie Zeigler of near Rebersburg, was ringing their dinner bell for the men to come in from the field, the bell fell from its old place and just passing Mrs. Zeigler's head fell upon a large stone, breaking the stone and cracking the bell.

Farmers are talking about making hay next week; better let the grass grow at least one week yet.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Items from the Busy Town Down the Valley.

W. H. Smith and wife left for a weeks' visit to Pine Grove Mills, Tyrone, and Martha. May they have a pleasant time.

Ben Kenley is exhibiting a fine raddish; call and see it.

Wells Evans reports his hay crop to be one of the best he ever had. All his crops are good this season.

William Moyer and his two sisters, Mary and Myra, and Jacob Royer, of Colyer, visited at the home of James McCool.

Master John and Seyward Rossman went to Penn cave to spend the week with their grand-father, John Rossman; the boys have studied hard and will enjoy a weeks' vacation.

The Union Sunday school held their Childrens' day service on Sunday; the church was handsomely decorated with ferns and flowers. The recitations were well rendered, especially those by the infant class.

The Georges valley Sunday school held their Childrens' service on Sunday evening; the church was crowded to its utmost, and many went away, not being able to get in at all. The church was handsomely decorated with beautiful plants and flowers, and it was a credit to the ladies; the program under the management of Squire Royer, with Mrs. Ezra Harter as organist, was a perfect success, especially the piece rendered by Jerry Zettle and several five and seven year old girls, was appreciated by all.

Our new postmaster, J. D. Long, could do no better than to move the postoffice in the vicinity of Grange Hall. The people on that side of the town are entitled to such a move, and it would be favoring the community at large, instead of one or two individuals. There are three men to one who get their mail on the south side, and why should they not have the postoffice.

Since writing the above we noticed a few stakes near the foot log, and on inquiry learned it was the location for the new postoffice building. We surely thought after such a long hard fight we would have justice, and put the postoffice where it belongs, but it appears one or two individuals are favored, while the interests of the community in general are neglected.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

A Bargain.

Two good horses, 5 and 6 years old, will be sold cheap. Apply to Harry W. Dinges, Centre Hall, Pa.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

(SEAL.) I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte the 7th day of May, A. D., 1897, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 10th day of May, A. D., 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 15, '97. Bellefonte, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secuted.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Potter township, for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1897.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
No. pupils enrolled in all the schools	441
Average daily attendance	332
Amt tax levied for school purposes	$2579 41

TREASURER'S ACCT—MONEY RECEIVED.

State appropriation	$2060 45
From collector, including all kinds taxes	2393 54
From loans	359 50
From co. treas., unseated lands, fines, &c.	97 03
From all other sources	27 53
Total receipts	$4938 05

MONEY PAID OUT.

For purchasing grounds	$ 76 00
For building houses	14 28
For teachers, wages	2526 00
For rent and repairs	229 25
For institute	94 12
For fuel and contingencies	394 14
Fees of treasurer	49 40
Salary of secretary, stationery, etc	50 00
For debt and interest paid	1104 78
For school books	190 10
For supplies	229 85
For other purposes and sundry expenses	50 32
Total money paid out	$4999 27

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	$429 66
Amount due treasurer	423 47

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct. W. A. KERR, C. S. FORTNEY, D. G. FORTNEY, Auditors.

Witness our hands this 7th day of June, 1897.

Wm. M. GROVE, Secretary. M. F. ROSSMAN, President.

LOOK AT THEM!

This week's arrival of new goods shows a fine line of

Ladies' Leather and Ottoman Belts.

These are the most fashionable Belts of the season. Prices on these goods are exceedingly low. Our stock of Dark Olive Green, Plain and Fringed.

Oil and Felt Window Shades.

is large and complete.

Come and see our new and clean

Embroideries and French Laces.

which will surely please you in quality and price.

If you need the best TIN CANS and MASON'S JARS for your ripening fruit, give us a call.

Don't go a fishing and catch minnows, but come and try our

1897 Fresh Mackeral.

We can sell them by the pound, or pail, or quarter barrel.

Do you need Oils and Paints? Then come and get our prices on

Neat's Foot Oil.
Farm Machine Oil.
Linseed Oil.
Harness Oil.
Head Light Oil.

You will buy if you come for ours are "Rock Bottom" prices.

A. D. Potts.

Centre Hall, - Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south-east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Witmer homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out-buildings, large gardens, and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.

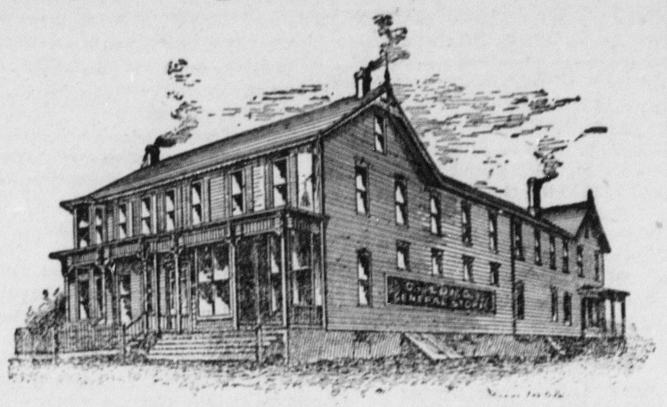
ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Eliza I. Curtin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will present the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r c. t. a. Bellefonte.

june17-6t

New Spring Goods.



Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, etc., never as cheap and attractive as this spring. Reductions which we have made in prices of merceandise has caused qnite a sensation ond induced people to look for the place where they can get the most for their money.

Dress Goods, Lawns, Dimities, White Goods, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

We have selected a fine stock of the above named goods.

Muslin, 1 yard wide	5c	Shirt Waists	50c to $1 25
Toweling, per yard	3½c	Ladies, U should see our Shirt Waists. They are not to be equalled in any store for quality and price.	
Dress Ginghams, usual price, 12c, now	8c		
Table Damask, fast colors	25c		
Table Oilcloth, prices reduced.			

PERCALS, EMBROIDERIES AND DOTTED SWISS

cannot be equalled anywhere. Underwear and Hosiery never were so cheap as they are this spring. Window Shades and Scrim at about half the usual price. Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children—the line is complete and all new goods. Straw and fine Dress Hats—just what you want for summer.

Shoes.

We are headquarters for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and are selling them at astonishingly low prices.

Come and see.

Carpet.

Ingrain and Brussels Carpet and Matting.

Stair Carpet, 15c a yard.

Wall Paper.

Come and see our stock—it will pay you.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Come and see them. For want of space we can name only a few prices:

Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, from $1.00 up. Boys' Suits, $2.50 and up.
Men's Suits, $4.50 and up.

Come and convince yourselves that we mean to do even more than we have room to say in this paper.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - - - - - Pa.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

ONE GREAT BIG SWEEPING PRICE

Reduction on all Our Spring and Summer Clothing,

This is an Opportunity for You to Save Big Money.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS IT!

You can only appreciate what this reduction means by seeing us.

Costs Nothing to See.

Faubles,

Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

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HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier;

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Buhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubauer Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Banish the Scrubs Thinning Fruit—Evergreens for Windbreaks—The Aquilegia Etc., Etc.

BANISH THE SCRUBS.

To feed good crops to poor animals is the height of folly, and is not excusable under the plea of good farming. Lands are worked for profit, and farming is a business, not a sentiment. While all these things are true as to the consumption of bulky crops upon the farm, as a matter of fact it complicates and does not simplify the problem, because it introduces another factor—the animal—which, if not a good one, becomes a potent factor for evil.

HINNING FRUIT.

In the experiments in thinning apples at the New York station last year, the thinned trees gave fruit of a lighter color and a larger per cent. of No. 1 grade than did the trees not thinned. The fruit grown by the former would usually bring fifteen per cent. more in price on account of its finer appearance. The experiment will be continned systematically for the purpose of studying its influence upon the vigor and productiveness of the tree, as well as the size and color of the fruit.

EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAKS.

The proper time for planting ever greens is just when the new growth is about to begin to start. Until this begins the roots will be dormant, and no new feeding roots can form. When the increased foliage calls for more sap it arouses the roots into activity to supply the demand. The Norway spruce makes perhaps the best windbreak. It will spread to a distance of six or eight feet each way. Therefore the trees should be planted at least twelve feet apart in the row. This will seem a wide distance while the trees are small, but they will fill the intervening spaces in time. If a second row is made plant it twelve feet distant from the first, and the trees opposite the spaces in the first row. This requires a good deal of room, but the advantage ot a fully grown windbreak in saving of heat in house, barns and other buildings, will more than pay the cost where land is not expensive.

THE AQUILEGIA.

In selecting the hardy plants for outdoor planting, the old-fashioned favorites should not be overlooked. The Aquilegias should be included among these old favorites for planting in the hardy beds among the hollyhocks, the Canterbury bells, fox-gloves, sweet Williams and other good old standbys. The Aquilegias, or Columbines, are often forgotten in planning these hardy beds, when in reality they are among the most desirable perennials. In many parts of the country, especially in the West, they grow wild, and some of these are quite as fine as the choicest cultivated specimens, and they will flourish admirably when transplanted to the home garden.

Aquilegia Alpina is a fine variety, which grows about a foot high, with a large tuft of finely cut leaves at the root, and erect leafy stems producing quantities of large purplish and blue flowers, with white centers. The variety known as Cærulea is a fine species.

CARE OF HORSES.

So long as hard work continues, even if it be to midsummer or later, horses should not be allowed any green grass or clover. They like it exceedingly, and are almost crazy to get a bite, but so sure as they are allowed to this their appetite for the dry but more nourishing food begins to fail, and they rapidly become weak. Working horses are more often injured by diarrhoea than by any other ailment. It is partly because timothy hay is so constipating that it is a favorite for horse feed. Clover hay is less so, and needs to be given with caution. A mixture of clover and timothy is better for horses than either alone. If timothy alone is fed, some linseed oil meal, to lessen the danger of constipation, should be given at least once a week, and on Sunday, when the horse will be idle in the stable, and a slight diarrhoea will do no harm. The oil meal is very nutritious, but its beneficial effects is mainly to loosen the bowels. When some clover is fed each day, there will be no need for the oil meal.

THE VALUE OF COW MANURE.

Cow manure does not heat quickly. It is, therefore, not in favor for forcing beds or for crops where early results are important. For this reason it ought always to be partly composted, so as to reduce its bulk before it is used. It is excellent to mix with manure from the horse stable, because the latter being dryer, is much more likely to become "fire fanged" from the entire destruction of its vegetable fiber. Yet in actual value the slower cow manure is more nearly equal to horse manure than is generally supposed. From fattening cattle fed as horses are on hay and oats the excrement is quite as rich as that is from horses, and it does not differ from the latter so much as is commonly supposed. Careful experiments have shown that on a full ration fed to young, growing cattle only six per cent. of the nutrition of food went to make growth. With milch cows giving milk this proportion was increased to ninety-nine per cent. Considering the amount of nutrition which a cow in full flow of milk manufactures from its food every day this result is remarkable. In fattening animals the food eaten furnishes in flesh or fat far less nutrition than this.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

Most of our native grapes require more room to grow in than is usual in European vineyards. It has long been the habit of our wild vines to climb trees and bear their fruit much higher than vines are ever allowed to grow in Europe. This tendency has probably been so well established that it cannot easily or quickly be overcome. Whenever our native grape vines are kept down to low growth, the excess of sap furnished by the roots cannot find room to grow in. The result is a succulent and sappy growth, that is especially liable to mildew. The short jointed grape vines which are naturally weaker growers will best bear this close pruning. The Delaware, for example, is more apt to mildew when too much of the previous year's growth is left. It is a profuse bearer, though a weak grower, and will set more fruit than it can mature. The mildewing always begins about the time the grape seeds begin to form. It is due probably to lack of potash to form the seeds for a larger yield. But some of the strong-growing vines, like the Rogers seedlings, need to be pruned long. If pruned as short as will answer for the Delaware grape vine, most of the blossoms will slough off from having too much sap, and the fruit yield will be small.—American Cultivator.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR HIGHER PRICES.

When eggs are preserved and placed on the market, they will not take the place of fresh ones, and commission merchants never sell them for fresh eggs, no matter how well they look. Buyers are naturally suspicious and the highest price is only paid when the dealer can guarantee his stock to be strictly fresh. There are numerous methods for preserving eggs and they will keep five or six months but an expert can easily select them from those strictly fresh. In preserving eggs, the first requisite is to have them strictly fresh. A single bad one in a package will damage those around it. The second requisite is that they be from hens kept apart from males. Infertile eggs will keep much longer than will fertile ones. This statement is based upon observation and there is no theory about it.

The most satisfactory method that I have tried is the boiling water process. The sweetness and natural flavor of the eggs are retained. When broken, the yoke will appear round and the white have its usual firmness. Fill a wire basket with fresh eggs, dip into a kettle of water just boiling and allow to remain ten seconds. The water must be kept boiling, but not vigorously. It closes the pores. A wire basket holding two dozen is a convenient size. One that will answer the purpose can be made of wire netting. If an egg should crack, do not pack it. To prevent loss by cracking, pour a little warm water over the eggs before putting them into the boiling water. For best results, the eggs should be dipped as fast as gathered. When cold pack them in salt bran, oats, etc. Salt is to be recommended on account of its preserving qualities. Buy a good grade. Adulterated salt will often harden around the shell and render unpacking difficult. If this should occur, however, pour on lukewarm water. The eggs can then be taken out of the salt without breaking. Pack in small cases. The eggs ought to be turned once a week, but twice a month, if kept in a dry, cool place, will answer. The turning is to prevent the yolk rising and clinging fast to the shell. I have had good success in preserving eggs by the lime process. They always keep well, but much of their freshness and natural flavor is destroyed. The following is the preparation for the lime liquid: Unslaked lime, twelve pounds; salt, three quarts; water, twenty-four gallons. Mix in a stone or wooden receptacle, stir well and let settle, then stir again and let stand until perfectly clear, then pour off. Dissolve five ounces each of common baking soda, cream tartar, borax and saltpeter and one ounce alum, in one gallon of boiling water. When cold add the lime water. This amount of liquid will cover seventy five dozen eggs. Seventy-five dozen eggs will fill a medium-sized barrel half full. When through packing the liquid should stand an inch above the eggs. Place a cloth over the eggs and spread a bucketful of the lime sediment on it. Great care must be taken not to crack an egg. If one is cracked it will soon decompose and in time contaminate all the eggs in the barrel.

Another popular method of preserving eggs is to dissolve four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil. Anoint the eggs with this mixture. The oil will be aborbed by the shell immediately and the pores filled with the wax. Pack in salt and keep in a dry, cool place. This method has proved a decided success with many. —American Agriculturist.

Valuable Lessons.

"Physical culture is so helpful, it teaches the children to go up stairs properly."

"How about coming down stairs?"

"Oh, they generally slide down the banisters."

Quite Invisible.

The Husband—Have you any invisible veils?

The Saleslady—Yes, sir. It is impossible to see them.

"I'd like to look at some."

THE DIATOMS.

How a Plant Guided Nansen Toward the North Pole.

It is interesting to record the important part taken by the microscopic plants called diatoms in guiding Nansen toward the North pole. Diatoms are excessively minute single-celled forms of plant life, which under the microscope, exhibit very characteristic and sometimes beautiful forms and markings. They are universally distributed over the globe, in fresh as salt water, but are particularly abundant in the polar seas, being, indeed, the only form of vegatable life to be found in high latitudes. Individual diatoms are too small to be visible, but they congregate in such masses in polar seas as to give the sides of icebergs the appearance of being stained with iron rust; and their silicious shells are rained down upon the bottoms of the ocean to form a fine sand, which ultimately becomes hardened into flinty rock.

But is spite of the universal distribuiton of diatoms as a class, there are certain species of the tiny plants that are of very restricted habitat. A considerable number, for example, which are easily recognized under the microscope, have until recent years been supposed to be confined exclusively to the seas about Behring Strait. But when Nansen made his trip across Greenland five years ago he collected dust from the ice flows of the eastern shore of that island, which, on being subjected to microscopic analysis after his return by Professor Cleve, of Upsala, was found to contain numerous specimens of these Siberian species of diatoms. The conclusion seemed unavoidable that there must be open sea connection between these two regions. Darwin had, indeed, while on his famous sea voyage with Captain Fitzroy, collected diatoms in dust that fell from the air on shipboard in mid-ocean; but Nansen's specimens were collected in situations that left no doubt of their having been washed up by the current—not deposited from the air. Hence he inferred that there must be an ocean current which had conveyed the diatoms, on their ice raft, from Siberia to eastern Greenland.

Of course, there were other clews that pointed in the same direction, but perhaps no other single bit of evidence was so influential as that furnished by the microscopic diatoms in giving Nansen that faith in a polar current which his subsequent experience with the Fram so fully justified. This current, as everybody knows now since Nansen and the Fram have returned, flows to the southeast along the coast of Europe, is deflected to the southwest, and, sweeping across the polar region, flows as a return current along the eastern shore of Greenland and on to the south. It was this current which had swept the diatoms to the locality where Nansen had found them, and which came so near floating the Fram to its desired destination beneath the pole.

It would appear that this great current which surges across the polar sea, whose existence few besides Nansen himself were disposed to credit until now, is really a continuation of that current which in temperate latitudes of the Atlantic is called the Gulf stream; a current which owes its existence, it is believed, to the trade winds that sweep the tropics. So we are presented with the curious paradox that the motive power which drove the helpless Fram, cased in an almost boundless mass of ice, through the frigid polar sea, was really the torrid wind blowing along the equator.

Who would have predicted that a microscopic plant would be the chief guide-post and a tropical wind the motor in an all but successful assault upon the polar stronghold?

New Implements of War.

One of the most remarkable of war inventions is attributed to the ingenuity of a Frenchman, Paul Giffard. His "miracle gun" appears to be aptly named, as it is a repeating rifle which employs no gun powder. Liquified air, obtained under pressure at a temperature hundreds of degrees below zero, and thus representing an enormous expansive power, is the projecting force. This rifle is described as being much lighter in weight than an ordinary rifle. The steel cartridge, nine inches long, and as thick as one's thumb, contains 300 bullets, which may be discharged as quickly or as slowly as desired. There is no smoke and no flash, only a sharp and low report. As soon as one cartridge is empty another can be screwed on instantly, 300 shots costing but 2 1-2 cents.

Mention may be made here of a recent important modification of the present type of shell, now being experimented with by the United States Ordnance Department, viz., a hollow steel projectile, with thick walls. Heretofore it has been made purposely thick that it may not break in passing through the side of a ship; but this new shell is comparatively thin, with a large cavity to contain guncotton, and kept from breaking up by a copper ring around the front end, the projectile being a foot in diameter and as tall as a man, with a smashing energy reckoned at 21,000 foot tons.

Brier Root.

The best brier-root from which pipes are made comes from the borders of France and Italy. In the mountainous districts of these countries roots are dug out which have grown for ages, and are sometimes larger than a man's body, weighing hundreds of pounds. The wood thus obtained is remarkably beautiful.

The new black cloth jackets are trimmed with white lace applique.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A MINNESOTA newspaper prints pictures of the "Faculty of Instruction" and of the graduating class in the local high school. The Faculty numbers nineteen persons; the graduating class eight.

A PARTY of forty Spaniards have been engaged to work as stokers on two of the big lake passenger steamers the coming season on the ground, as alleged, that they can endure more heat than Americans. The American stokers contradict this.

A SANITARY Bible for the use of courtrooms has just been put on the market. It is bound with white celluloid instead of leather, and it can therefore be washed and disinfected from time to time. One of these Bibles is already in use in the mercantile department of the Board of Health of New York City.

DEWEY COUNTY, S. D., which is larger than the State of Delaware, is officially declared to have no inhabitants, and no votes were cast last November. Scobey County has twelve voters. Twelve votes were cast in Platt County, six for McKinley and six for Bryan. The largest county in the State is Butte County, with an area of 2,335 miles, and the smallest is Todd County, with an area of 45 square miles.

THE Chinese are said to possess secrets in the preparation of sweets that astonish our most accomplished confectioners. They know how to remove the pulp from oranges and substitute various jellies. The closest examination fails to reveal any opening or incision in the skin of the fruit. They perform the same feat with eggs. The shells are apparently as intact as when the eggs were newly laid, but upon breaking and opening them the contents consists of nuts and sweetmeats.

IN Austria a law has just been passed making it a punishable offense for parents to take young children to bed with them. This arbitrary interference with "the liberty of the subject" has been rendered necessary by the large number of deaths of infants through being overlaid, the annual average having been for some time past as much as four thousand. In England, where no such law as yet prevails, the average is even still larger, possibly in consequence of the extensive insurance of one kind and another on infant life.

THERE is a sawmill in Grandin, Mo., many departments of which are in charge of women. There is a woman in charge of the engine. One of the rooms where the big saws are operated is managed by women. The lathe room is also populated with femininity, and the machines of all sorts are handled by them. In the rooms adjoining a force of young women is constantly employed filing and getting the saws in shape for work. The care of the machinery is in their hands, and it is said they are quite as adept and as competent to handle it as any force yet employed in the mill.

"WE have found," said a Government official in Washington, "that the men and women who ride wheels get down early in the morning, so we decided that bicycle riding was a good thing to encourage. The cyclists are always on time, usually ahead of time, while many of those who walk or depend on the street cars are not. Then, again, the clerks who ride bicycles work with a vigor lacking in some of the other employees. They spend more time in the open air, wheeling develops their muscles and brains, and altogether the bicycle is helping the Government, particularly in clerical efficiency."

A THICK pamphlet issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is devoted to loving encomiums on "The Helpful Hen." The title does not, as might be suspected, refer to any well-known contributors to political, financial, and social information, but to the fact that, "while everything else in Kansas has been going to rack and ruin, the fowls of the State have attended strictly to business, and last year earned enough clear cash for their owners to make up for economic and climatic eccentricities amounting to $3,333,562. Evidently the Kansas hen really is helpful, and well deserves a big pamphlet all to herself.

A SMALL herd of twenty buffalo is owned by the Island Improvement Company, and kept on Antelope Island, in the midst of the Great Salt Lake, where the animals have been grazing for three years in a semi-wild state. The island is thirty miles long and six miles wide, furnishing the animals with an ideal home, where they are not interfered with by any one. The grasses are on the island are rich and luxuriant, the natural watering places numerous, and the configuration of the surface rough and varied enough to suit the desires of the buffaloes. The animals seem to do well there, and during the present year four calves were born.

ACCORDING to statistics recently furnished by Dr. James Wood of Brooklyn, of all the patients applying for treatment at the chief dispensary of that city, no less than ten per cent. are tea drunkards. They are not aware of the fact, but the symptoms of their case point unmistakably to over-indulgence in tea; and that presumption, on inquiry, is confirmed by their confessions. They suffer from headache, vertigo, insomnia, palpitation of the heart, mental confusion, nightmare, nausea, hallucinations, morbid depression of spirits, and sometimes from suicidal impulses—surely a formidable list of symptoms. These patients are of both sexes and all ages.

THE Medical Record quotes some statistics on the morphine habit from a work recently published in Paris. From this it would seem morphinomania is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States, although it has victims in Russia, Sweden, Turkey and the remote east. Statistics show that the medical profession supplies 40 per cent. of the male morphinists, which is the largest proportion; after which follow men of leisure, 15 per cent.; merchants, 8 per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest positions numerically on the list. Among the females addicted to the habit, the largest number, 43 per cent., are women of means, and these are followed in number by the wives of medical men, who make up the 10 per cent. of the list. It is said that there are entire villages in Germany whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practiced in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania occurs with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

IN this country canals have been killed off by the competition of railroads, says the New York Tribune. But in Europe the latter are actually destroying great rivers. The Loire, which was formerly the biggest and most important river in France, has been neglected to such a degree that it has practically ceased to exist as far as navigation is concerned. In 1855 no less than 10,000 vessels of one kind and another passed up and down the Loire, four fleets of steamboats running between Orleans and Nantes alone. To-day there are not 100 boats left on the river, and these are only able to navigate small stretches of the stream in spring and winter, sandbars forming insuperable obstacles at every point, while in summer the Loire almost entirely disappears in a dozen small rivulets, barely a foot deep, which meander along the sandy bed of this once noble stream that has now succumbed to neglect. Meanwhile Germany has during the last two decades spent close upon $100,000,000 in dredging and improving the Rhine, the Elbe and the Vistula. The fact has lately been brought home to the French legislature, which is expected to take early action with regard to the banks of the Loire and its conversion once more into an artery of commerce.

THE TONE OF THE BELL.

Not Improved by the Use of Gold or Silve in the Bell Metal.

There is a general belief that the introduction of silver or gold in the casting of a bell assures for it a superior tone, but an expert in founding bells says in the Church Economist that such a belief is erroneous. He says that the best tone effect in bell metal is confined within very narrow limits, for any so-called bell metal having more than 80 parts copper to 20 parts tin is too soft to produce the best quality of tone, while that having more tin than 23 parts in the 100 is much too brittle. There are bells in Europe whose clear tones were for many years credited to gold and silver that were supposed to have been added to the bell metal. An analysis was made not long ago of the metal in one of these bells, and it failed to show any trace of gold or silver. The old German bell founders used to make their bells of 80 parts copper to 20 parts tin. In the opinion of this expert the strongest and best toned bell is obtained from 79 parts copper and 21 parts tin.

"After the bell is 'drawn,'" says the expert, "two sweeps are made and adjusted to an upright spindle in the centre of an iron case or flask, the flask having perforations all over it. Over the surface of the flask is coated —wet—a layer of loam of equal and suitable thickness and baked. Then another layer is coated on and baked, and so on, layer after layer, until the proper shape, etc., is secured. There are two such iron moulding cases, one fitting over the other. The under one has the loam coating on its outer side, which has the inner shape of the proposed bell. The upper iron moulding case or flask has the loam on its inner surface and forming the outside shape of bell; this is let down over the under mould and carefully adjusted equally all around, leaving a space inside between the two moulds. The under flask is called 'core.' The upper or outer one is called 'case.' The space is filled up by the molten bell metal, which, when cooled, is the bell. When the bell is taken out of the moulds it is polished, and then the hangings, tongue (or clapper), &c., fitted to the bell, and it receives a severe ringing test, partly to ascertain its tone and resonant quality, and to observe its mechanical excellence and adjustment. Then, if it appears to be good in points, it is shipped to the purchaser. The making and shipping of a bell usually requires from ten to fifteen days in the smallest sizes. The larger sizes, i. e., 1,500 pounds and heavier, require more time. A peal of three or more bells requires from forty to ninety days' time, while a chime of nine or more bells requires from three to six months.

"Any foundry can, of course, readily make and select nine or ten bells in tune for a chime, but the tune is one thing, tone is another.

A Four Legged Postal Assistant.

A big black dog of uncertain breed seizes the mail bag when it is thrown off the train at a certain rural town in Georgia and scampers away with it to the postoffice. It is said he seems to know the time when the train is due and is always punctually at his post, so to speak. But he is under the surveillance of the postmaster, who might otherwise be thought neglectful of his duty.

BUTTONS THE LATEST FAD.

Large Sums Spent by Louis XIV. for These Costly Decorations.

Buttons are very popular just at present. School children collect them and, judging from the number of specimens in some of these collections, a large amount of money must be invested in the manufacture of these goods. During the recent Presidential campaign an enormous number of buttons was sold, and the demand for them, though less than it was, has by no means died out. In view of this fact certain leading tailors are wondering whether this passion for buttons may not signify that we are about to return to the old custom of wearing costly and curious buttons on our dress coats.

Eighteenth century buttons, especially those painted by Fragonard, fetch a great price to-day. Formerly it was the custom to give these buttons to friends as presents and to have certain allegories or other scenes stamped on them in enamel.

The oldest buttons in existence are the gold ones which were discovered by Schliemann at Mycene and those which were found in the tomb of Childeric I. The latter, which were formerly on exhibition at the Louvre, are of gold and of glass colored in imitation of granite. Curious buttons have also been found on the caps and religious garments of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The costliest buttons ever made were worn by Louis XIV. Here is a list of those purchased during a single year, as recorded in the "Register of the King's Precious Stones and Presents" by Maze-Sencier:—

February 3, 1685—Montarsy sent to the King twenty-four buttons, each containing a diamond; value, 138,030 francs.

May 7, 1685—Six diamond buttons made and delivered by Sieur Bosc; value, 30,000 francs.

July 26, 1685—Given by Montarsy to the Marquis de Seignelay for the King seventy-five diamond buttons; value, 586,703 francs.

August 1, 1685—Two diamond buttons; value, 67,866 francs.

August 16, 1685—Three diamond buttons; value, 69,669 francs.

December 20, 1685—Four diamond buttons; value, 88,375 francs.

Furthermore we are told that on July 26, 1685, Montarsy furnished for the King's waistcoat forty-eight gold buttons, each bearing a diamond and ninety-six boutonnieres, of which forty-eight were each composed of five diamonds and the other forty-eight of one diamond, the value of the whole being 185,123 francs. Three hundred and twenty-four boutonnieres were also furnished for the King's vest, of which one hundred and sixty-two were composed of five diamonds and the other one hundred and ninety-two of one diamond, the total value being 1,006,345 francs. Finally forty boutonniere ornaments were furnished to the King of which seven cost 201,270 francs, and the remaining thirty-three 584,366 francs.

Here we see that a sum of about 3,000,000 francs ($600,000) was spent on buttons for the "Grand Monarque" during a single year. During the preceding year (1684) the cost was not so great, being only 1,071,090 francs. The amounts here specified, however, are solely for the buttons, and do not include the cost of the diamonds and precious stones which decorated the hat, shoes, buckles and other portions of the King's dress.—New York Herald.

Laziness in Crete.

Crete is a land of the past, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is a land of memories rather than of passing events; a land whose period of activity and importance has passed, whose time of decay and torpor seems to have come. It is properly an agricultural island. In its entire area there are not more than six considerable towns, and these are the ruins of other days, the houses old and fallen, gaunt hobs, starving curs, hawks and barriers tenanting the streets. All around are the mountains, and every considerable town is by the sea. On the cratered mountain tops and in the rugged valleys the peasants till the land and pasture their sheep and goats. At night they sleep in the villages, and by day they are in their fields of rye, millet and sunflowers. They make but sorry agriculturists. Laziness is the root of their vices, and the Cretans are lazy ne'er-do-wells. More than half of their days are holidays, which they celebrate by getting drunk. By actual count there are 128 of these holidays, and when men and women get intoxicated 128 times in a year it is regular system.

Where the Energy of a Cyclone Comes From.

The primary cause of the low barometric pressure which marks the storm centre and establishes the cyclone is expansion of the air through excess of temperature, The heated air, rising into cold upper regions, has a portion of its vapor condensed into clouds, and now a new dynamic factor is added, for each particle of vapor, in condensing, gives up its modicum of latent heat. Each pound of vapor thus liberates, according to Professor Tyndall's estimate, enough heat to melt five pounds of cast iron; so the amount given out where large masses of cloud are forming must enormously add to the convection currents of the air, and hence to the storm-developing power of the forming cyclone. It is doubted whether a storm could attain, much less continue, the terrific force of that most dreaded of winds of temperate zones, the tornado, without the aid of those great masses of condensing vapor which always accompany it in the form of storm-clouds.—Harper's Magazine.

A Good Honest Doubter

is a person we like to meet. We like to have such a man try Tetterine. He will be more enthusiastic than anybody else once he's cured and convinced. Tetterine is for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all skin diseases. 50 cents a box at drug stores or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The road of reason is slow but sure to him who travels it.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

He who weaves falsehood is certain to wear patches.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Even a wooden Indian gets taken in sometimes.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 294 Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Talent unemployed is an engine without steam.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Home-grown virtues cannot be counterfeited.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Nature is not ashamed of her clothes.

St. Vitus Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Mutability is a balky horse.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

They Do Not Mind the Pennies.

Experience has made the men of the fruit stands overcautious in handling coin above the size of a ten-cent piece. The larger pieces they will test upon the payment or sink their teeth into in a tentative fashion. It is noticed, however, that whenever a customer makes a penny purchase they pocket his change without scanning it—almost hastily indeed. There is deep reason for this precedure.

For one thing, nobody counterfeits the cent piece—it is too cheap. For another thing, the fruit dealer knows that no coin of smaller denomination is passing into his hands. For a third thing, and this is the most important, there is always a chance that a customer is deceived himself and is handling over a nickel, a dime or one of the minor gold pieces, under the impression that he is paying but a penny. If he looks satisfied and starts to go away, he is not likely to be called back to get the change. Occasionally some such involuntary windfall comes the way of the fruit man.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Improved Hunter Full Circle Hay Presses. 3 styles. Greatest capacity. Cheapest. Write for catalogue and prices. M. B. LEWIS, Lessee, Meridian Machine Shops, Meridian, Miss.

DNU 25

SILOS HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

He Declares Woman's First Sin Was Curiosity—Eve's Fatal Inquisitiveness in the Garden of Eden and Its Awful Results to Succeeding Generations.

TEXT: "And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat."—Genesis iii., 6.

It is the first Saturday afternoon in the world's existence. Ever since sunrise Adam has been watching the brilliant pageantry of wings and scales and clouds, and in his first lessons in zoology and ornithology and ichthyology he has noticed that the robins fly the air in twos, and that the fish swim the waters in twos, and that the lions walk the fields in twos, and in the warm redolence of that Saturday afternoon he falls off into slumber, and, as if by allegory to teach all ages that the greatest of earthly blessings is sound sleep, this paradisaical somnolence ends with the discovery on the part of Adam of a corresponding intelligence just landed on a new planet. Of the mother of all the living I speak—Eve, the first, the fairest and the best.

I make me a garden. I inlay the paths with mountain moss, and I border them with pearls from Ceylon and diamonds from Golconda. Here and there are fountains tossing in the sunlight that ripple under the paddling of the swans. I gather me lilies from the Amazon, and orange groves from the tropics and tamarinds from Goyaz. There are woodbine and honeysuckle climbing over the wall and starred spaniels sprawling themselves on the grass. I invite amid these trees the larks, and the brown thrushes, and the robins, and all the brightest birds of heaven, and they stir the air with infinite chirp and carol. And yet the place is a desert filled with darkness and death as compared with the residence of the woman of the text, the subject of my story. Never since have such skies looked down through such leaves into such waters. Never has river wave had such curve and sheen and bank as adorned the Pison, the Havilah, the Gihon and the Hiddekel, even the pebbles being bdellium and onyx stone. What fruits, with no curculio to sting the rind! What flowers, with no slug to gnaw the root! What atmosphere, with no frost to chill and with no heat to consume! Bright colors tangled in the grass. Perfume in the air. Music in the sky. Great scene of gladness and love and joy.

Right there under a bower of leaf and vine and shrub occurred the first marriage. Adam took the hand of this immaculate daughter of God and pronounced the ceremony when he said, "Bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh." A forbidden tree stood in the midst of that exquisite park. Eve, sauntering out one day alone, looks up at the tree and sees the beautiful fruit and wonders if it is sweet and wonders if it is sour, and standing there says: "I think I will just put my hand upon the fruit. It will do no harm to the tree. I will not take the fruit to eat, but I will just take it down to examine it." She examined the fruit. She said, "I do not think there can be any harm in my just breaking the rind of it." She put the fruit to her teeth, she tasted, she allowed Adam also to taste the fruit, the door of the world opened, and the monster sin entered. Let the heavens gather blackness, and the winds sigh on the bosom of the hills, and cavern, and desert, and earth, and sky join in one long, deep, hell-rending howl, "The world is lost!"

Beasts that before were harmless and full of play put forth claw and sting and tooth and tusk. Birds whet their beak for prey. Clouds troop in the sky. Sharp thorns shoot up through the soft grass. Blastings on the leaves. All the chords of that great harmony are snapped. Upon the brightest home this world ever saw our first parents turned their back and led forth on a path of sorrow the broken hearted myriads of a ruined race.

Do you not see, in the first place, the danger of a poorly regulated inquisitiveness? She wanted to know how the fruit tasted. She found out, but 6000 years have deplored that unhealthful curiosity. Healthful curiosity has done a great deal for letters, for art, for science and for religion. It has gone down into the depths of the earth with the geologist and seen the first chapter of Genesis written in the book of nature illustrated with engraving on rock, and it stood with the antiquarian while he blew the trumpet of resurrection over buried Herculaneum and Pompeii, until from their sepulcher there came up shaft and terrace and amphitheater. Healthful curiosity has enlarged the telescopic vision of the astronomer, until worlds hidden in the distant heavens have trooped forth and have joined the choir praising the Lord; planet weighed against planet and wildest comet lassooed with resplendent law. Healthful curiosity has gone down and found the tracks of the eternal God in the polypi and the starfish under the sea and the majesty of the great Jehovah encamped under the gorgeous curtains of the dahlia. It has studied the spots on the sun, and the larva in a beech leaf, and the light under a firefly's wing, and the terrible eye glance of a condor pitching from Chimborazo. It has studied the myriads of animalculæ that make up the phosphorescence in a ship's wake, and the mighty maze of suns and spheres and constellations and galaxies that blaze on in the march of God. Healthful curiosity has stood by the inventor, until forces that were hidden for ages come to wheels and levers and shafts and shuttles—forces that fly the air or swim the sea or cleave the mountain until the earth jars and roars and rings and crackles, and booms with strange mechanism, and ships with nostrils of hot steam and yokes of fire draw the continents together.

I say nothing against healthful curiosity. May it have other Leyden jars, and other electric batteries, and other voltaic piles, and other magnifying glasses, with which to storm the barred castles of the natural world until it shall surrender its last secret. We thank God for the geological curiosity of Professor Hitchcock, and the mechanical curiosity of Liebig, and the zoological curiosity of Cuvier, and the inventive curiosity of Edison, but we must admit that unhealthful and irregular inquisitiveness has rushed thousands and tens of thousands into ruin.

Eve just tasted the fruit. She was curious to find out how it tasted, and that curiosity blasted her and blasted all nations. So there are clergymen in this day, inspired by unhealthful inquisitiveness, who have tried to look through the keyhole of God's mysteries—mysteries that were barred and bolted from all human inspection—and they have wrenched their whole moral nature out of joint by trying to pluck fruit from branches beyond their reach, or have come out on limbs of the tree from which they have tumbled into ruin without remedy. A thousand trees of religious knowledge from which we may eat and get advantage, but from certain trees of mystery how many have plucked their ruin! Election, free agency, trinity, resurrection—in the discussion of these subjects hundreds and thousands of people ruin the soul. There are men who actually have been kept out of the kingdom of heaven because they could not understand who Melchisedec was not.

Oh, how many have been destroyed by an unhealthful inquisitiveness! It is seen in all directions. There are those who stand with the eye stare and mouth gape of curiosity. They are the first to hear a falsehood, build it another story high and add two wings to it. About other people's apparel, about other people's business, about other people's financial condition, about other people's affairs, they are overanxious. Every nice piece of gossip stops at their door, and they fatten and luxuriate in the endless round of the great world of tittle tattle. They invite and sumptuously entertain at their house Colonel Twaddle and Esquire Chitchat and Governor Smalltalk. Whoever hath an innuendo, whoever hath a scandal, whoever hath a valuable secret, let him come and sacrifice it to this goddess of splutter. Thousands of Adams and Eves do nothing but eat fruit that does not belong to them. Men quite well known as mathematicians failing in this computation of moral algebra: Good sense plus good breeding, minus curiosity, equals minding your own affairs.

Then, how many young men through curiosity go through the whole realm of French novels, to see whether they are really as bad as moralists have pronounced them. They come near the verge of the precipice just to look off. They want to see how far it really is down, but they lose their balance while they look and fall into remediless ruin, or, catching themselves, clamber up, bleeding and ghastly, on the rock, gibbering with curses or groaning ineffectual prayer. By all means encourage healthful inquisitiveness, by all means discourage ill regulated curiosity.

That one Edenic transgression did not seem to be much, but it struck a blow which to this day makes the earth stagger. To find out the consequences of that one sin you would have to compel the world to throw open all its prison doors and display the crime, and throw open all its hospitals and display the disease, and throw open all the insane asylums and show the wretchedness, and open all the sepulchers and show the dead, and open all the doors of the lost world and show the damned. That one Edenic transgression stretched chords of misery across the heart of the world and struck them with dolorous wailing, and it has seated the plagues upon the air and the shipwrecks upon the tempest and fastened, like a leech, famine to the heart of the sick and dying nations. Beautiful at the start, horrible at the last. Oh, how many have experienced it!

Are there here those who are votaries of pleasure? Let me warn you, my brother, your pleasure boat is far from shore, and your summer day is ending roughly, for the winds and the waves are loud voiced, and the overcoming clouds are all awrithe and agleam with terror. You are past the Narrows and almost outside the Hook, and if the Atlantic take thee, frail mortal, thou shalt never get to shore again. Put back; row swiftly, swifter, swifter! Jesus from the shore casteth a rope. Clasp it quickly, now or never. Oh, are there not some of you who are freighting all your loves and joys and hopes upon a vessel which shall never reach the port of heaven? Thou nearest the breakers, one heave upon the rocks. Oh, what an awful crash was that! Another lunge may crush thee beneath the spars or grind thy bones to powder amid the torn timbers. Overboard for your life, overboard! Trust not that loose plank nor attempt the wave, but quickly clasp the feet of Jesus walking on the watery pavement, shouting until he hear thee, "Lord, save me or I perish!" Sin beautiful at the start—oh, how sad, how distressful, at the last! The ground over which it leads you is hollow. The fruit it offers to your taste is poison. The promise it makes to you is a lie. Over that ungodly banquet the keen sword of God's judgment hangs, and there are ominous handwritings on the walls.

Observe also in this subject how repelling sin is when appended to great attractiveness. Since Eve's death there has been no such perfection of womanhood. You could not suggest an attractiveness to the body or suggest any refinement to the manner. You could add no gracefulness to the gait, no luster to the eye, no sweetness to the voice. A perfect God made her a perfect woman, to be the companion of a perfect man in a perfect home, and her entire nature vibrated in accord with the beauty and song of paradise. But she rebelled against God's government, and with the same hand with which she plucked the fruit she launched upon the world the crimes, the wars, the tumults that have set the universe a-wailing.

A terrible offset to all her attractiveness. We are not surprised when we find men and women naturally vulgar going into transgression. We expect that people who live in the ditch shall have the manners of the ditch, but how shocking when we find sin appended to superior education and to the refinements of social life. The accomplishments of Mary Queen of Scots make her patronage of Darnley, the profligate, the more appalling. The genius of Catherine II. of Russia only sets forth in more powerful contrast her unappeasable ambition. The translations from the Greek and the Latin by Elizabeth, and her wonderful qualifications for a queen, make the more disgusting her capriciousness of affection and her hotness of temper. The greatness of Byron's mind makes the more alarming Byron's sensuality.

Let no one think that refinement of manner or exquisiteness of taste or superiority of education can in any wise apologize for ill temper, for an oppressive spirit, for unkindness, for any kind of sin. Disobedience Godward and transgression manward can give no excuse. Accomplishment heaven high is no apology for vice hell deep.

My subject also impresses me with the regal influence of woman. When I see Eve with this powerful influence over Adam and over the generations that have followed, it suggests to me the great power all women have for good or for evil. I have no sympathy, nor have you, with the hollow flatteries showered upon women from the platform and the stage. They mean nothing; they are accepted as nothing. Woman's nobility consists in the exercise of a Christian influence, and when I see this powerful influence of Eve upon her husband and upon the whole human race I make up my mind that the frail arm of woman can strike a blow which will resound through all eternity, down among the dungeons or up among the thrones.

Of course I am not speaking of representative women—of Eve, who ruined the race by one fruit picking; of Jael, who drove a spike through the head of Sisera, the warrior; of Esther, who overcame royalty; of Abigail, who stopped a host by her own beautiful prowess; of Mary, who nursed the world's Saviour; of Grandmother Lois, immortalized in her grandson Timothy; of Charlotte Corday, who drove the dagger through the heart of the assassin of her lover, or of Marie Antoinette, who by one look from the balcony of her castle quieted a mob, her own scaffold the throne of forgiveness and womanly courage. I speak not of these extraordinary persons, but of those who, unambitious for political power, as wives and mothers and sisters and daughters, attend to the thousand sweet offices of home.

When at last we come to calculate the forces that decided the destiny of nations, it will be found that the mightiest and grandest influence came from home, where the wife cheered up despondency and fatigue and sorrow by her own sympathy, and the mother trained her child for heaven, starting the little feet on the path to the celestial city, and the sisters by their gentleness refined the manners of the brother, and the daughters were diligent in their kindness to the aged, throwing wreaths of blessing on the road that led father and mother down the steep of years. God bless our homes. And may the home on earth be the vestibule of our home in heaven, in which place we may all meet—father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather and grandmother and grandchild, and the entire group of precious ones, of whom we must say, in the words of transporting Charles Wesley:

One family, we dwell in Him;
One church above, beneath.
Though now divided by the stream—
The narrow stream of death—
One army of the living God,
To His command we bow.
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

Did Farm Work at 106.

Reuben Walker, an East Tennessee pioneer, died near Knoxville, Tenn., aged 106. He was able to do hard farm work until a few weeks before his death.

PAYING THE PIPER.

What the Vanquished in War Have to Pay to the Victors.

Tremendous Payment in Territory and Money Paid by France to Germany Other Indemnities — Settlement for the Fenian Raid in Canada.

Perhaps the most enormous terms ever imposed by a conqueror upon his defeated foe were those to which Germany subjected France in 1871 at the close of the historic conflict that culminated in the capitulation of Paris. They consisted of the cession of the major portion of Alsace and of Lorraine, including the great fortresses of Strasburg and of Metz, and the payment of war indemnity amounting to the colossal sum of $1,000,000,000. This indemnity is worthy of especial notice, for the reason that it greatly exceeds the actual expense to which Germany was put by the war, and was therefore a punitive or "moral and intellectual damage" indemnity, to some extent, such as "Oom" Paul Kruger wants to collect from England for the Jameson Raid—but won't. In the war of 1870-'71 the time was twenty-eight weeks from the entrance of German troops into French territory to the surrender of Belfort. The German troops engaged may be taken, for all practical purposes, as an even million, the official figures of the active forces being 781,000 at the commencement of the war and 937,000 at its close. The total German losses are placed at 128,000, the killed alone numbering 29,000.

Germany therefore received in cash $35 a week for each man's services, or $8,000 for each man lost; on the whole pretty good pay. But Germany—or Prussia, has a habit that way. Only four years before the war with France she took $41,750,000 from Austria and her allies, besides $3,750,000 requisitioned during the campaign. This war lasted only a month. Prussia had 437,900 men in the field and lost 11,000. The indemnity gave her $25 a week for each man's services, or $4,250 for each man.

It is thanks to the intervention of Russia that Japan was prevented from exacting an indemnity of analagous proportions at the close of her war with China. She was forced to content herself with a mere bagatelle of $185,000,000, receiving in addition the island of Formosa and the Pescadores, neither of which had ever been of any use, either financial or political, to China, and which will make necessary the expenditure of much treasure and life before Japan can receive any profit therefrom. The war lasted about nine months, and 80,000 troops were engaged on Japan's side. The indemnity paid, therefore, $60 a week for each man.

The conflict which Italy has been waging with Abyssinia for more than a decade past has recently been brought to a conclusion by King Humbert's withdrawal of his claims to suzerainty over the Negus, by the surrender of the major part of Italy's possessions in Africa to Abyssinia, and by the payment of an indemnity amounting to about $800,000.

The Turko-Russian war of 1877 came to a close with the treaty of San Stefano, the terms of which were revised in 1878 by the Congress of Berlin. They comprised among other things the surrender of the Sultan's protectorate over Rumania and Servia, the practical abandonment to Austria of Herzegovina and Bosnia, the grant of independence to Bulgaria, and of autonomy to Rumelia, the Prince of Bulgaria remaining, however, subject to the suzeranity of the Sultan. The Sublime Porte was compelled to pay a war indemnity to Russia amounting to the sum of $160,000,000.

Great Britain has received two indemnities of considerable amount from China. The first was one of $20,000,000 altogether, but part of it went to compensate merchants for opium delivered up to the Chinese Government, and the portion specifically claimed on account of the expenses of the expedition just equalled the vote of credit. The second indemnity, of 1860, was about $10,000,000, or less than one-third of the vote of credit for the war. The settlement of Canada's claim for indemnity for the Fenian raids from this country is noteworthy. By the first raid Canada lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded; she had to call 20,000 volunteers to arms; she had to guard the frontier with 17,000 regulars and volunteers, as well as several gunboats on the river and lakes. Her farmers lost heavily, as the raid occurred at a busy time of year; and she had to pay away a lot of money in pensions and gratuities. Yet the United States did not pay a farthing compensation! When Canada pressed the matter on the Home Government she was assured that it was not worth while making a claim, as "the amount of compensation would be so small." And, finally, the matter was arranged by the English Government guaranteeing a Canadian loan of $18,000,000, "on the understanding," wrote Lord Kimberley, "that Canada abandons all claims on this country (Great Britain) on account of the Fenian raids."

Amusing French Epitaph.

The Westminster Gazette says that an epitaph as curious in its way as any of the quaint and ingenious gravestone inscriptions recorded of late occurs on a tombstone in the cemetery of a suburb of Paris. The husband died first, and beneath the record of his name was placed, at his request, the line, "I am anxiously awaiting you. July 30, 1827." When his widow died forty years after, the following line completed her inscription: "Here I am. Sept. 9, 1867."

The Balloon Railroad.

What is pronounced the most novel of railroad schemes ever devised is now to be added to the strange things of modern times. A balloon is to be the propelling power used in carrying passengers to and from the top of the Hochstauffen mountain, at Bad Richenhall, a well-known watering place in the Austrian Alps. The plan is known as the aerostatic railroad, and is the invention of Engineer Valderauer. The power by which this entrancing mountain top is now to be reached by visitors is furnished by a captive balloon, which runs along a track built at the side of the roadbed—a trailer, furnished with many wheels, clasping this wooden rail, and to this trailer the passenger car being fastened. The operator has a seat in the car, and a cord swings between his place and the balloon, by which the gas supply is regulated; he has also several brakes and safety valves at hand in case of accident. At the foot of this unique railroad is a gas tank and a generator, gas being made here to illuminate the town, and also for the purpose of filling the balloon. A charge sufficient to carry the car to the top of the mountain is given it at the start, and when the grade has been mounted, and all is ready for the return down the mountain, a small quantity of gas is released, and the car starts down.

Summer Care of Blankets.

Blankets after the winter use are never clean, and should not be put away without being washed. Many housekeepers in view of the shrinking and discoloring caused by washing, satisfy themselves with airing and shaking their blankets, but this is a great mistake, for if the work is properly done the soft appearance and whiteness may be retained for years. The most important consideration in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. An inferior cheap soap is really the cause of the injury done woolen goods in washing, as it hardens and yellows the fibre. When ready to begin the work, shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water, and dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put one blanket in at a time and dip up and down, gently washing with the hands. Never rub soap on blankets, or wash on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and squeeze rather than wring, and hang on the line until dry. Then fold and pack away in a box securely to exclude the moth. Blankets washed in this way will keep their original freshness and wear very much longer than if put away soiled year after year. ELIZA R. PARKER.

One small whisky glass, roughly carved on a small headstone, would often tell more truth that three volumes of biography.

The prayer that opens a window in heaven must rise out of a heart that is right with God.

Manners make the man," with the aid, of course, of the dentist and tailor.

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

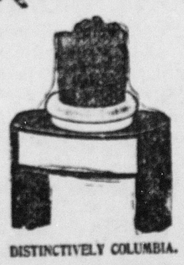
The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand medicine. By the neglect of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

Fork Crown Renown



DISTINCTIVELY COLUMBIA.

1897 **Columbia Bicycles**

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special inportance is the double fork crown—a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt and giving a rich distinctive finish which tells the wheel—Columbia—at a glance.

1896 Columbias, $75

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, $60, $55, $50, $40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FROM US FOR ONE 2-CENT STAMP.

Agents Everywhere!

For the Lovell "Diamond" Cycles, and we stake our BUSINESS REPUTATION of over 55 years that the most perfect wheel yet made is the

Lovell Diamond '97 Model.

INSIST ON SEEING THEM.

AGENTS in nearly every City and Town. Examination will prove their superiority. If no agent in your place, send to us.

SPECIAL--A large line of Low Priced and Second-hand wheels at unheard of figures.

SEND FOR SECOND HAND LIST.

BICYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

We have the largest line of Bicycle Sundries, Bicycle and Gymnasium Suits and Athletic Goods of all kinds. Write us what you want and we'll send you full information. If a dealer, mention it.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 131 Broad St., Boston.

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Skates and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

SEND FOR OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 24

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the Largest and Best Store in the Town.

We have as U kno devoted most of our time in learning how to serve our trade. It has taken time and laying awake nights, but the success of The Racket assures us we have succeeded.

Black Dress Goods,

On account of the new tariff, an advance of prices in the near future is an assured fact. We offer U the famous GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRESS FABRICS in plain and brocaded effects, at the lowest prices ever known to the trade. Prices commence at 50c. Its a good time to buy Dress Goods in either black or colors. Stick a pin there.

Linings.

No matter how good the material in your dress, poor linings will spoil it. We aim to sell thoroughly good and reliable linings, and are just a little proud of our Lining Department.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

DID YOU READ

Our last weeks offer? If not see it now, as follows:

Dress Ginghams 6 Cents.

It is very unusual to cut prices this early in the season, but we are determined to give our friends every advantage possible, therefore have concluded to sell yor for a limited time

Dress Ginghams at Domestic Gingham Prices.

Now is the time for you to profit by this cut. We cannot replace them at such prices, therefore we limit the time and the number of pieces.

This may not be worth reading, but it's worth investigating. This week we will add a lot of Lawns, Mulls, Challis, and other thin summer dress stuffs to the above lot, and sell them at remarkably low prices.

DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A REST.

Store Will Be Closed July 5, All Day.

WOLF & CRAWFORD

Bought a Timber Tract.

Lumberman A. S. Bierly purchased a tract of oak timber, in Sugar valley, known as the Isaac Frantz tract, on which there are some 200,000 feet of oak. When done on the tract he is operating on near Farmer's Mills, he will move his sawmill to Sugar valley.

Surrendered Their Churches.

The United Evangelicals who held possession of the Swamp and Greengrove churches, a few weeks ago surrendered them to the Esherite wing. The members of Swamp church have leased the coach shop of Wm. Weaver, near Farmer's Mills, and fixed it up for the United Evangelicals to worship in. The first preaching in this new home has been announced for next Sunday.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, for the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, it will sell special tickets from all points on its system at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be sold June 27 to July 2, and will permit of stop over at Denver and points west. Returning, passengers must reach original starting point not later than August 17, 1897.

For specific rates, conditions, and full information apply to nearest ticket agent. june24-2t

Rev. Rearick's Appointments

Sunday, June 27, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at Spring Mills, at 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville, at 7 p. m.

—Lost.—A ladies black brocaded satin shoulder cape, between Bellefonte and Centre Hall, on the 12th inst. The finder will please communicate with S. W. Smith, Centre Hall.

—For Sale.—A 15-horse power boiler and a 10-horse power engine, good as new. Price reasonable.

W. W. Boon, Centre Hall.

CLASS ENTERTAINMENT.

Given by Miss Mary Kreamer's Class Saturday Evening.

On last Saturday evening the Sunday school class of Miss Mary Kreamer gave a musical and literary entertainment in the Sunday school room of the Reformed church. This was the continuation of a series of entertainments to be given at intervals by the several classes of the school. The inclemency of the weather caused many to stay at home, but, nevertheless the room was completely filled. The entertainment was highly appreciated by every one present and proved to be a decided success. The class was most ably assisted by the local orchestra and the program was also supplemented with a very pleasing and delightful recitation by Miss Stapleton, of Lewisburg. A feature in the program worthy of especial praise was a female quartette, which was creditably rendered. Every number on the program was exceedingly well received by an appreciative audience and would have elicited rounds of applause were it not for the fact that the affair was held within sacred walls. This entertainment was another clear demonstration of the truth that Centre Hall has an abundance of talent of the very highest character, and that it can present to the public an entertainment which would be second to that of no town of its size in the state in degree of merit and proficiency. The orchestra of the town is proving to be a very delightful feature of such affairs, and the members accordingly merit the highest plaudits for their earnest efforts.

Bellefonte to Have a Cobpipe Factory.

A corn cob pipe manufactory is a new industry for Bellefonte. The company will be operating in two weeks. About 10 men will be given employment at first. This is the first cob pipe factory established east of Columbus.

Two of Bellefonte's progressive young business men—F. E. Naginey, the furniture dealer and S. Krumrine, the druggist—are at the head of this enterprise. One of sections of the car shops has been secured for this purpose. It is expected to turn out 5000 finished pipes per day.

The pipes manufactured will cost from a nickle to one dollar, according to finish, and the Reporter is to be presented with one of the best. Success to the enterprize.

Single Fare for Round Trip to Phila.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Company announces that for the Eighteenth National Saengerfest, to be held in Philadelphia, June 21st to 24th, 1897, it will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all points on this line June 19th to 23d inclusive, good to return until June 26th, 1897, inclusive, at a single fare for the round trip. No rate, however, will be reduced to less than fifty cents. june17-2t

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physician told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of the suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pdaler, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

William Horner's Estate—Settlement.

Persons indebted to William Horner, dec'd, late of near Centre Hall, are requested to make prompt settlement with the undersigned, widow, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

KATE HORNER,
10jn3t Centre Hall.

A New Boiler.

Wheelmaker Boob will increase the capacity of his works, and for that purpose has purchased a fifty-horse power engine, which arrived this week. Carpenters will begin work next week on the enlargement of his shops.

Childrens' Service.

The Reformed Sunday school of this place will hold Childrens' service in their church on Sunday evening next. An interesting program will be rendered by the school.

Rickerty-Rackerty Racket.

Last Saturday evening, soon after 9 o'clock, there was a brief, lively time, up by the mountain, on the premises of one of our esteemed citizens, Jacob From, whose premises were visited by two tramps in the razor sharpening profession. It being rainy one of the professors attempted to break into one of From's outbuildings evidently to get shelter for the night and, maybe, to find some grub. Jake heard the noise and went out, saw the man in his endeavor to force his way through a window; soon there was a little war of words followed by Jacob knocking down the intruder. A hitch resulted and the tramp was knocked dnown twice again. By this time the other tramp appeared in the ring and From began to yell for help, and was heard a good ways down street. Al. Krape, two squares below, heard the cries and at once proceeded to where the rumpus was, when the tramps retreated down the alley and into the woods.

The Pinegrove Alumni.

The first annual reunion of the alumni of the Pinegrove Mills academy, the oldest educational institution in Central Pennsylvania, was held at Pinegrove on 18th. Addresses were made by D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte; ex-Judge D. L. Krebs, Clearfield; E. J. Gray, D. D., LL. D., Williamsport; Dr. George W. Atherton, State College; Rev. G. T. Gray, Coalport; Judge James A. Beaver, who presided at the meeting; ex-Congressman J. H. Hosmer, Franklin. An association was formed with Judge Beaver as president, and the alumni will hold annual meetings in the future.

Gold in Clinton County

A vein of rich gold-bearing quartz has been discovered within a few miles of Lock Haven and a specimen of the rock was forwarded to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of having it tested. The discovery of the rock was not accidental. There is a tradition that the Indians knew where gold was to be found in this section of the state, but they guarded their secret well and no white man ever learned from them the spot where the gold was to be had was located. The gentleman who found the rock has searched for a long time, being guided in his efforts by information which he obtained from an old Indian who passed through this part of the country a number of years ago and who claimed to know that the gold was to be found within a certain territory, but could not name the exact spot.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and any one who tries it will find it so." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Reduced Rates to Milwaukee.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 9 to 9, it will sell continuous passage tickets from all points on its line east of Pittsburg and Erie to Milwaukee at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets will be sold and will be good going only on July 2, 3, and 4, and will be good to return, leaving Milwaukee July 10, 11, and 12, 1897, only, except that by depositing ticket with joint agent at Milwaukee on or before July 12, and on payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Milwaukee until Aug. 31, 1897, inclusive. june17-2t

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

Bob Hunter's Luck.

We are pleased to see the following in the Democrat: Robert F. Hunter returned from Philadelphia last week, fortunate in being made district manager for the New England Life Insurance Company of Boston. He will have under his supervision the business of Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Blair and Mifflin counties, and with the energy and push which he will certainly put into the business, a large measure of success must follow.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

Good Wheat Crop.

Capt. George Boal one of Potter townships practical and most successful farmers, can boast of a fine wheat crop. Some of the stocks have grown to a height of six and one-half feet and are well headed.

6,000 BAIL FOR ARSON.

Bellefonte's Alleged Firebug Held for Trial at the August Court.

James Cornelius, who is charged with felonious arson on three counts, was given a hearing before Judge Love last Thursday and was bound over on $6,000 bail for his appearance at the August term of court. Not being able to secure bail, he was taken back to the county jail.

The evidence produced by District Attorney Singer was sensational and damaging to the prisoner. A. W. Gillespie, a detective, testified that he had been shadowing Cornelius, saw him go to the armory, heard the breaking of the window, saw the flash of the flames and then saw Cornelius leave the spot. He also testified that Cornelius, while drunk, told him, (Gillespie) that if he would stay in Bellefonte he would see a big fire.

Other witnesses also gave damaging testimony and Judge Love took the case from the district attorney's hands and bound Cornelius over for court.

The court house was crowded during the hearing and many were unable to gain admittance.

A Mean Man.

A Chicago paper tells of the meanest man on record. He is a hypnotist and lives on the North Side. Twice a week he hypnotizes his wife, and she runs a lawn mower over the front yard while believing that she is enjoying a bicycle spin.

Campmeeting.

Emanuel Harter's woods, west of Rebersburg, will be used for a campmeeting next month, to begin July 27, and continue ten days.

Salaries Increased.

On the 1st of July all postmasters salaries are re-rated according to business done. From the report Tyrone has been advanced from $2,400 to $2,600 and Philipsburg from $2,000 to $2,100.

Will Shut Down.

The Bellefonte glass works will shut down for the summer season on Wednesday, June 30. The plant has been running on the co-operative plan since last fall and has been fairly successful. It is the present intention to double the capacity before the fires are relighted in September.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Henry Edward Rhoads, Spring twp. and Georgiana Shook, Bellefonte.

John K. Sprankle, Tyrone, and Laura F. Eckart, Wingate.

Andrew F. Rote, Penn Cave, and Agnes S. Snavely, Centre Hall.

Sawmill Burned.

The water power saw-mill of A. N. Finkle, at the mountain, on the south side of Georges valley, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning of last week. There was a fire built in the office stove that morning, we are informed. Insurance $400 in the Centre Hall company.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 17	70	50	cloudy.
" 18	73	54	clear.
" 19	76	50	part cloudy.
" 20	73	64	clear.
" 21	61	47	clear.
" 22	70	43	clear.
" 23	80	52	clear.

Rainfall: On 17th from 4 a. m. to 2 p. m. .94 inch; on 19th from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m., .76 inch.

Fire Insurance.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Far. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. met at Runkle's hotel, this place, on Tuesday. The amount of insurances taken was $93,457. This large amount shows that the company is popular and enjoys the confidence of the people on this side of the county, being conducted with the utmost economy.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

Near Belleville, Miles Haffly, in his 70th year.

Near Burnham, Alfred Kline, aged 56 years.

Near Milroy, William, son of Ira Thomson, aged 31 years.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

In Lewisburg, the widow of Samuel Forsythe, aged 75 years.

In Lewisburg, the widow of David Reber, aged 79 years, 6 months.

In Lewisburg, C. E. Murphy, aged 33 years.

Death of Mrs. John Miller.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Mary Potter Miller died at the residence of her brother James H. Potter, in Bellefonte after an illness of several weeks from ulceration of the bowels. Some weeks ago she submitted to an operation at one of the hospitals in Philadelphia, with the hope of relief, but it proved unavailing. Deceased was the wife of John C. Miller, of Rock View, and her age was 46 years; she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She leaves a husband and one child, to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and mother. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon.

A Car Load of MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.50. Our price is $2.25.

$4 Shoes for $3.

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2.25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Another lot of Genuine Oleine Soap, full pound bars, 4c.

Wednesday a consignment of fine Dimities in newest colorings; Silk Cot Linings in bright coloring, to line the fine linens and other thin goods.

We have sold twice the quantity of Mattings and Art Squares sold by us in a previous season; reason easily understood—extremely low prices and excellent patterns.

Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the price of plain Muslin.

Scrub Rags, 7c each; you have but to buy one to be convinced of the cheapness and good working and wearing qualities of them.

Bustles, so much used, always kept by us; new hip style here now.

Unlaundried Handkerchiefs for ladies at specially low prices. Do you know you get double value in that way?

GARMAN'S STORE,

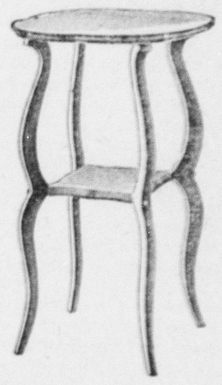
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

We offer special bargains in

Furniture, Baby Carriages, And Refrigerators,

During the months of May and June.

This fine Polished Table, in Genuine Mahogony, Bird's Eye Maple, Quartered Oak, and Curley Birch,



ONLY 90c.

Ask to see our new Patent Axle Baby Carriages at $5.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

A Great Display

Of Wash Fabrics at Most Unusual Prices Can be Seen Here This Week.

We have been receiving several shipments of new goods this week. Owing to the very unusual cool weather the sales of thin Dress Goods has been very much restricted, and we find the market overstocked.

We bought cheap.

Our present prices are just about one-half what they were at the beginning of the season.

Printed Challies in new and original designs, 4c. Just the thing for hot weather house wrappers.

Vinette Batiste, a new and beautiful lawn, comes mostly in linen effects, 5c.

Organdie Raie, beautiful colorings, 9c. These were formerly sold at 15c.

Lappett Mull sold everywhere at 20c, now 10c.

Our 20c and 25c Organdies and Mulls all go now at 15c.

A beautiful line of Plain Organdies, all colors, ranging from 8c to 25c.

Dotted Swisses, from 10c to 40c.

Silk Mulls in both black and white.

It will pay you to look at the Silk Gloria Sun Umbrellas with genuine Congo handles, that we are selling at 98c. It is well worth $1.50, and is a guaranteed article.

Something New in Curtains.

Chenille Portierres, full length and very wide. We have a limited quantity for $1.98 a pair. We can get no more at this price after these are sold.

Millinery Department.

As we will wind up our Spring season in a few weeks, we have begun to reduce stock in this department. We have had a very successful season and intend to close out everything in this department. We shall carry no stock over. We have reduced our prices very materially, and those who have delayed buying until now, will get a good concession in prices.

Full line of Sailors and Flowers on hand.

All hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte Pa.